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'SHALOM, SALAAM, PEACE'

Israel and PLO Sign Accord on Self-Government; Clinton Hails 'Brave Gamble' of Arafat and Rabin



Both Sides Express Their Hope For Full Mideast Reconciliation

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune WASHINGTON — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed hope Monday for a full reconciliation in the Middle East as they solemnly signed a ground-breaking agreement providing for limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

We who have fought against you... say to you today in a loud and a clear voice, enough of blood and tears. Enough! Yitzhak Rabin

Our two peoples are awaiting today this historic hope, and they want to give peace a real chance. Yasser Arafat

Wariness in Israel, but Elation in the Gaza Strip

In Jerusalem, Mix Of Hope and Fear By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service BEIT ZAYIT, Israel — It didn't matter whether they were young or old, whether they leaned politically to the left or the right, whether they were assertively secular or, like one of the men, wearing a yarmulke.

Yasmin Halevi, a university student in her 20s, said, "This is it — the chance, the hope we've been waiting for all this time." Eliczer Shenhav, a middle-aged plastic surgeon who had invited some friends in to watch with him, found he was wrestling with himself.

Palestinian Flags Flown in Rejoicing By David Hoffman Washington Post Service GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — The Gaza Strip, a forlorn and destitute wedge of refugee camps and sand dunes that will become the first Palestinian experiment in self-rule, erupted in celebration Monday at the signing of the agreement in Washington.

everything did. The Palestinian flag, a symbol of sovereignty, graced homes, cars and shops. The colors were sewn onto shirts and pant legs. Even though the documents signed in Washington do not specify a Palestinian state at this point, no one in the Gaza Strip was celebrating anything less than independence.

Symbols Abound at Ceremony

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune WASHINGTON — The 1979 landmark accord between Egypt and Israel was tamely presented Monday when the same White House lawn and the same austere wooden desk that served in the earlier treaty signing were used in the ceremony sealing Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation.

Kiosk Oslo Exit Poll Shows Gain by Ruling Party

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway's governing Labor Party appeared set to strengthen its grip on power after a general election on Monday, an exit poll by Norway's NRK public television showed.

General News Helmut Kohl endorsed a little-known East German for president.

Business / Finance IBM is de-emphasizing mainframe computers.

Book Review Chess

Table with market data: Dow Jones (Up 12.58), Trib Index (Up 0.07%), The Dollar (New York, Mon close, previous close).

In Bhopal, Only 'the Vultures' Get Aid

By Molly Moore Washington Post Service BHOPAL, India — Nine years after a Union Carbide chemical plant spewed a deadly cloud of gas over this city, the victims of the worst industrial disaster in history have received minimal financial compensation, and the overburdened government relief programs created to help survivors are riddled in corruption and mismanagement.

Reform in Japan: 'Take a Sledgehammer'

By James Sterngold New York Times Service TOKYO — Like most nations, Japan works best when it is closing ranks to battle a perceived foe. When they were struggling to rebuild after World War II, the Japanese seized on the threat of communism. As the Cold War faded, overtaking the United States in world markets spurred workers to toil selflessly.



Palestinians in Jericho celebrating the limited autonomy granted them in the accord.

Jordanian officials disclose a road map for peace and diplomatic relations with Israel. A new chapter is written in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Clinton called on Yasser Arafat to condemn attacks by militant Palestinians. Excerpts from remarks by Yitzhak Rabin, Yasser Arafat, and Bill Clinton.

# UN Court Kohl Backs Obscure East German for President

## Rebuffs Yugoslavs Arms Aid Appeal By Bosnia Denied

By Steven Kinzer  
New York Times Service

**THE HAGUE** — In an implicit rebuke to Yugoslavia, the World Court on Monday demanded "immediate and effective implementation" of its past orders that the Belgrade government refrain from committing or sponsoring acts of genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The court did not, however, go as far as lawyers for Bosnia had urged. In arguments last month, Bosnian representatives asked the court to rule that the United Nations arms embargo against their country was illegal, and that any partition of their country would also be illegal.

Francis A. Boyle, an American law professor who is an adviser to the Bosnian government, called the decision "a great victory for Bosnia-Herzegovina." He said the head of Bosnia's Muslim-dominated government, Alija Izetbegovic, would use it to strengthen his case at peace talks in Geneva, which were scheduled to resume Tuesday.

"In any litigation, you ask for the stars, and if you get the sun and the moon you are quite happy," Mr. Boyle said outside the courtroom. "The court has made it very clear that it is not satisfied with the implementation of its orders up to this time."

The Yugoslav charge d'affaires in the Netherlands, Djordje Lopovic, who was also in court, said the decision was read, said he was "not satisfied."

"This is a repeat of the first verdict," Mr. Lopovic said. "We expected the request of Bosnia to be rejected."

In April, acting on a Bosnian complaint, the court ordered Yugoslavia to refrain from committing acts of genocide and from backing "military, paramilitary or irregular armed units" that may be committing such acts in Bosnia. In the decision Monday, the court reaffirmed both of those orders by votes of 13 to 2.

The decision implied that, in the eyes of the court, Yugoslavia had not obeyed the original orders.

By a vote of 14 to 1, the court also directed both parties not to take any actions that could "aggravate or extend the current dispute."

In unusually strong language, the court ruled that despite its April order, "great suffering and loss of life has been sustained by the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina in circumstances which shock the conscience of mankind and flagrantly conflict with moral law."

That is a legally accepted definition of genocide, enshrined in the 1948 genocide convention. The court ruled that striking down the arms embargo would be "outside the scope" of its mandate. It also said that the genocide convention could not be invoked to prevent partition.

### Heavy Fighting

Ethnic Serbs and the Croatian Army waged heavy artillery battles on Monday. The Associated Press reported from Zagreb, Croatia, that 3 people were killed and 14 wounded in Karlovac, 30 miles southwest of Zagreb.

A UN spokesman in Zagreb said the Serbs had moved tanks just outside of Karlovac. A refugee settlement housing about 1,000 people was evacuated, the radio reported. Over the weekend, eight people died in attacks on Karlovac.



Mr. Kohl talking Monday at the party meeting with a cabinet official, Angela Merkel, as Peter Hintze, party secretary, looked on. Mr. Kohl's choice for president has been criticized by women.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BERLIN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday formally endorsed a little known East German conservative to become the next president of Germany.

Mr. Kohl opened his Christian Democratic Union's annual congress by warmly backing Steffen Heitmann, the Saxony state justice minister who won just 1 percent support in a recent opinion poll on presidential favorites.

Mr. Kohl also warned that neo-Nazis had hurt Germany's image abroad, and he promised to crack down on the rightist threat. He called a wave of racist attacks on foreigners in the last two years a disgrace for Germany.

"Jews in America and in Israel are looking at what's going on in Germany and saying, 'It's happening again, and haven't they learned anything,'" Mr. Kohl said.

"It is important to fully implement existing laws and, where necessary, laws need to be toughened," Mr. Kohl said.

Although Mr. Kohl has been talking for weeks about naming a candidate from East Germany, an area that will be crucial for his reelection hopes next year, it was the first time he publicly mentioned Mr. Heitmann by name.

"I remain determined to put forth an East German for the office of president," Mr. Kohl said.

(This will be an important signal for the people in the East," he said. He said that the party leadership had accepted "with great pleasure" the suggestion to nominate Mr. Heitmann for president.

In his speech, Mr. Kohl also hinted at a strongly conservative Christian Democratic campaign in the 19 local, state, federal and European Parliament elections next year by calling for more law and order, hard work and stricter educational standards.

The opposition Social Democrats are expected to name Johannes Rau, premier of North Rhine-Westphalia state, as their candidate for the presidency.

An assembly of federal and state deputies, in which Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition has a majority, will meet in May 1994 to elect a successor to the respected Richard von Weizsäcker.

Bonn's president is a representative figure above politics. Mr. Kohl's determination to name an East German has turned the nomination into a tug-of-war that has aroused protest even within Christian Democratic ranks.

Women and leftists have also criticized what they call nationalist and anti-feminist remarks that Mr. Heitmann, an old-fashioned conservative, has reportedly made.

A recent opinion poll found that only 1 percent of Germans supported Mr. Heitmann, 49, a lawyer for the Protestant church opposition in East Germany's Communist days.

It found that 51 percent preferred the former foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, although he has declined to be persuaded by his liberal Free Democrats to run.

Twenty-four percent backed Mr. Rau, whom Mr. Kohl himself once mentioned as a possible future president. (Reuters, AP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Russia Plans Seoul Naval Exercises

**SEOUL (Reuters)** — Russia has proposed holding joint naval exercises with South Korea to bolster military ties, Lee Yang Ho, chairman of the South Korean joint chiefs of staff, said Monday.

Mr. Lee returned on Sunday from a weeklong visit to Russia, where he held talks with Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev and other Russian officials on improving relations between the two nations' armed forces. "Russia's senior military officials offered to hold South Korean-Russian naval military exercises to reinforce military ties between the two countries," a Defense Ministry spokesman quoted Mr. Lee as having told local reporters. Mr. Lee said the government would make a final decision after consultations with other ministries. The exercises would not take place before late next year, he said.

### U.S. Official Pushes for Korea Talks

**SEOUL (UPI)** — Robert L. Gallucci, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, said Monday that North Korea must resume serious talks with South Korea on the question of nuclear weapons if it wants a third round of high-level talks with the United States.

But Mr. Gallucci, ending a five-day visit that included meetings with President Kim Young Sam and other officials on North Korea's nuclear program, said there was no deadline for North Korea to take a step. Mr. Gallucci said he came with the same message as President Bill Clinton, who visited Seoul earlier this year — "the rock-solid commitment that the United States has to the security of South Korea."

### UNITA Attack on Town Is Reported

**SAO TOME, Sao Tome and Principe (Reuters)** — The Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, attacked the besieged town of Cuito with tanks on Monday and was close to overwhelming its beleaguered government garrison, the Angolan state radio reported Monday in broadcasts monitored here.

The government has repeatedly accused UNITA, or the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, of trying to seize Cuito, which has been under siege for eight months, as a propaganda coup before the United Nations Security Council meets on Wednesday to discuss the situation in Angola.

But UNITA's military chief of staff, General Arindio Chenda Issak Pena, has denied this. He told the Lisbon daily newspaper *Público* over the weekend during a visit to Portugal that UNITA forces were besieging Cuito to contain its army garrison but were not trying to take the city. (Reuters, AP)

## Corrections

A report in some editions Monday inaccurately characterized the proposed merger of Viacom Inc. and Paramount Communications Inc., both of the United States. Viacom will acquire Paramount, as the headline said.

Helle Degen, the Danish minister for developmental aid, was misidentified as a man in some editions on Sept. 2.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Airlines Cut Fares as Much as 45%

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Major airlines cut fares by as much as 45 percent Monday and dropped a \$20 round-trip price increase at least until Friday, the last day to buy the discounted tickets.

The steep discounts were offered as airlines tried to entice travelers into the air during the typically slow fall season. Discounts during the summer generally did not go higher than 35 percent because of high travel demand.

Northwest Airlines started the sale, placing ads in newspapers. Other airlines, including American, United and TWA, matched the sale. Delta and Continental were studying the discount, but said they would stay competitive with the new fares. On Friday, TWA announced plans to raise round-trip prices the next day. The increase was pulled down Monday, but TWA said the airline planned to reinstate the raise once the current sale ends.

Louis XIV's river is to be reconnected to freshen up the stagnant and smelly canals and ponds around the Versailles Palace. The water system was constructed in the 17th century and fed by 34 kilometers (20 miles) of artificial river linked by canals to ponds on nearby hills. This was diverted in 1977 for a housing development. Since then the Grand Canal, and ponds with neoclassical fountains, often not working, have been on a closed circuit with a shrinking water supply. (AFP)

A motorist was killed in England when his car and trailer were blown off a flooded road in Dorset by gale-force winds Sunday, the police said. The bad weather swept across the Channel from western France where high winds sheared off some rooftops, uprooted trees, blocked roads and forced ships into port. (Reuters)

Demonstrators in Italy protesting unemployment blocked the main north-south highway Monday. Protesters also shut off the coastal highway near a key southern chemicals plant in Calabria where 333 laid-off employees of the state-owned Enichem company have been barricaded for the past week. (Reuters)

Two airlines suspended flights to Zagreb on Monday for "security reasons," airport officials said. Lufthansa and Austrian Airlines made the decision following threats by separatist Serbs to shell the Croatian airports of Zagreb, Pula and Rijeka in retaliation for a Croatian offensive. Swissair, however, decided to continue flights to Zagreb. (AFP)

About 15,000 French farmers, fishermen and truck drivers will begin an indefinite blockade Wednesday of roads and rail lines leading to Paris to protest a farm-trade accord between the United States and the European Community, said Rural Coordination, a radical French farm group. (Reuters)

# Spies Still Stalk Germany, but Goal Is Economic

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

**BONN** — Fair game for spies during the Cold War, Germany has not let down counterespionage defenses since the collapse of Communist regimes in Europe. German counterespionage has caught more agents in the last three years than during most of the time East Germany and the Soviet Union existed, the authorities say.

"The Federal Republic of Germany remains one of the primary targets for foreign intelligence services," said the annual report issued late last month by its domestic security and counterintelligence service. "Simply because of its economic strength and its scientific-technical resources, it offers plenty of opportunities for espionage activities."

Last week, the counterespionage authorities let it be known that they were hot on the trail of about 30 high-ranking diplomats and career government employees who had spied for East Germany.

Communism came in 1917 and went in 1989-1991, but spying — the world's second-oldest profession, according to many writers on the subject — goes on.

Both Russia and Poland have kept open fully staffed espionage "residencies" in their embassies and consulates in Germany, the report says, although Russia and Germany now consider each other friends and Poland is clamoring to join NATO.

The report says nothing about whether the United States, France or any other country allied with Germany is spying on it, but friends do spy on one another.

Getting an economic edge over their Western competitors, particularly in the international arms trade still so important to many Eastern European countries, is apparently the main reason for cloak-and-dagger activities these days.

Some countries — particularly from the developing world — also use secret services to settle scores with enemies on German soil. Four Iranian Kurdish leaders were assassinated in Berlin last September, possibly by Iranian operatives, the Germans believe.

Romania and Bulgaria still gather political, economic and especially scientific and technological secrets by means both fair and foul, according to German spycatchers. Iran succeeded in infiltrating two intelligence agents, both Iraqis, into Bonn's Federal Press and Information Office until they were arrested last year.

Almost three years after disappearing into the dustbin of history, East Germany is still keeping Bonn's counterintelligence service fully employed catching up with moles and former agents named in the files of what used to be the State Security Ministry in Berlin.

Last year, the agency, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, based in Cologne, conducted 1,737 investigations into suspected treason or other intelligence activities. It arrested 56 suspected spies — 38 from the former East Germany and one each from Poland and Iran — and convicted 22.

The agency said it had opened investigations on more than 2,200 "traces," former East German agents mentioned in files inherited from the old Ministry for State Security.

These files have enabled the agency to catch agents it could not track down during the Cold War. So far, 972 have been identified through the files, the agency said, and the end is not yet in sight.

"The removal of the threat from world communism has not made the domestic security service superfluous," Interior Minister Manfred Kanther said. Sounding like a man defending his agency's budget, which has remained roughly constant over the last two years despite staff cuts, one of his officials said, "The counterespionage division has never had so much work as it does today."

After the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, the federal office in Cologne was reduced from 2,500 people to about 2,200, but the reductions were suspended in 1992 as the threat of violence from rightist militants grew.

A spokesman said the counterespionage division, whose size has never been disclosed, had shrunk while the sections responsible for investigating militant groups had absorbed a greater share of the agency's \$139.4 million budget in recent years. Markus Wolf, who headed the East German foreign intelligence service until 1986, has been on trial in Düsseldorf since May on charges of treason and bribery. Bonn's counterespionage is still worried about some of his legacies, particularly informants his agents tricked into thinking they were working for German industry or a "friendly" intelligence service.

One such case, of a German woman who worked for the U.S. military, was recruited by being misled into thinking she was actually supplying Dutch intelligence with information.

His control officer went to work for the KGB after East Germany vanished, and she kept supplying him with information for the Dutch until she was stopped in the spring of 1992, after the Soviet Union had broken up.

The KGB was dismantled after the Soviet Union went out of existence at the end of 1991, but Russia now has four separate intelligence-gathering services, and judging by Bonn's experience, they are still up to many of the KGB's old tricks.

"Agents recruited and run under 'foreign colors' this way could be taken over by the KGB relatively simply," the German agency said.

# Andreotti Fights Immunity Given in U.S. to Mafia Informers

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

**ROME** — Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti has jolted Italian investigators by retaining a former State Department counsel, Abraham D. Sofaer, to argue his case to the United States that it should lift the immunity of two Mafia turncoats who asserted that he was linked to the Mafia.

Mr. Andreotti, who is under investigation here on charges of Mafia association, has denied having any ties to organized crime.

In retaining Mr. Sofaer, the former prime minister is seeking the reversal of immunity for two informers, Mariano Mannoia and Tommaso Buscetta, whose testimony in U.S. courts in return for a guarantee against prosecution has led to many convictions of organized crime figures.

The case against Mr. Andreotti is partly based on the informers' allegations that he was the Mafia's political point man and may have ordered the killing in 1979 of an Italian reporter.

In a paper circulated in Washington in recent days, Mr. Sofaer in effect accused the U.S. Justice Department of being party to a campaign to discredit Mr. Andreotti. He ridiculed the testimony given by the Mafia informers and demanded that Mr. Andreotti's lawyers be given an opportunity to interrogate them.

Italian leaders have responded to the move by reaffirming their confidence in anti-Mafia investigators. Justice Minister Giovanni Conso

expressed his backing for the magistrates, and President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said in a speech near Vicenza that they had the "right to feel our full faith."

In Palermo, Giancarlo Caselli, a leading anti-Mafia investigator, said Mr. Sofaer's paper seemed to be part of an effort to "isolate and strip of legitimacy" the Italian magistrates. Investigators interpreted the role of Mr. Sofaer, who

was general counsel of the State Department in the Reagan and Bush administrations, as a campaign by Mr. Andreotti to seek political favors from the United States.

Earlier this year the testimony of Mr. Mannoia and Mr. Buscetta led Parliament to lift Mr. Andreotti's parliamentary immunity so he could face investigation.

Mr. Andreotti's move has unsettled the Italian leadership, which is worried about any development that could embolden the Mafia. The nervousness appears to arise in part from a chain of recent bombings in Italy that have killed 10 people and wounded dozens.

The case has also drawn attention because of warnings that the United States might subtly intervene to protect Italian political

leaders, who have been among Washington's most loyal European allies in the postwar period.

Earlier this year, Mr. Sofaer was hired to represent the Libyan government in cases stemming from the bombing of a Pan Am jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988. He withdrew after criticism from the press and the State Department.

# Raymond Burr, of 'Perry Mason' and 'Ironside,' Dies at 76

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Raymond Burr, 76, the portly actor who menaced James Stewart in "Rear Window" and became a courtroom hero in the long-running "Perry Mason" TV series, died of cancer Sunday in Northern California.

Mr. Burr died at his vineyard and farm in the Sonoma County community of Dry Creek, California.

In mid-August, Mr. Burr completed location work in Denver for his last Perry Mason TV film, "The Case of the Killer Kiss," reporting to the set at 4 A.M. despite his illness.

Besides his role as the murder-solving lawyer, Mr. Burr starred as a crusty detective confined to a wheelchair in the series "Ironside," which ran from 1967 to 1975. Toward the end of his life, his illness forced him to use a wheelchair.

"Perry Mason" became television's most successful lawyer series, appearing weekly for nine seasons from the 1957 to 1966. The formula was always the same. Aided by an investigator Paul Drake (William Hopper), and his secretary, Della Street (Barbara Hale), Mason ferreted out the truth and foiled the prosecutor, Hamilton Burger (William Talman), at trial's end, often with a dramatic courtroom confession from the real culprit.

Mr. Burr returned to the courtroom in 1985 for a two-hour movie "Perry Mason." It was the highest rated TV movie that year, prompting periodic returns each season. In all, he made 26 of the Perry Mason films.

Mr. Burr, who was born in Canada, arrived in Hollywood in 1946 after World War II service. He made his film debut in "San Quentin." He worked steadily, often as the villain because of his formidable presence and sad, threatening eyes.

Among his memorable roles: as the prosecutor of Montgomery Clift in "A Place in the Sun"; the stalker of Natalie Wood in "A Cry in the Night"; and the murderer Mr. Stewart sees from his apartment in "Rear Window."

Mr. Burr's other films included: "Ruthless," "The Adventures of Don Juan," "Key to the City," "Meet Danny Wilson," "Taman and the She-Devil," "You're Never Too Young," "Tomorrow Never Comes."

**Werner Niefer, 65, Ex-Daimler-Benz Executive** — FRANKFURT (IHT) — Werner Niefer, 65, who retired as vice chairman of Daimler-Benz in May, died Sunday in Stuttgart from problems related to lung surgery.

Mr. Niefer was vice chairman of Daimler-Benz during the first years of its transformation from a traditional automotive company to the diversified transportation and technology giant that is Germany's biggest corporation.

A lifelong employee who joined Daimler-Benz as an apprentice, Mr. Niefer rose to become head of automobile production in 1987 and chairman of the company's core Mercedes-Benz operations in 1989.

**Claude Renoir, 79, Film Cameraman** — New York Times Service  
Claude Renoir, 79, a movie cameraman and director of photography who was a grandson of the Impressionist painter Pierre Auguste Renoir, died Sept. 5 in Troyes, France.

Critics praised Mr. Renoir's skill in using color and in depicting countryside. He was a nephew of the film director Jean Renoir and of another Claude Renoir, who produced some of Jean Renoir's movies and died in 1969.

The movies that he filmed included "The River" (1951), by Jean Renoir, which was set in India and won critical praise in the United States as one of the great color movies of all time and a triumph for both Claude and Jean Renoir.

Sir Eoin Higgins, 66, a judge of the High

Court of Northern Ireland whom the Irish Republican Army repeatedly tried to assassinate, died of an aneurysm Sept. 2 in Belfast.

The Earl of Westmorland, 69, a former chairman of the Sotheby Parke Bernet Group, the international auction company, died Wednesday in Tetbury, England, near Bristol. The Times of London said he had earlier suffered a stroke. His name was David Anthony Thomas Fane.

Leon Liebhaf, 83, an actor who performed for 50 years on the Yiddish stage and starred in movies during the golden age of Yiddish filmmaking in the 1930s, died Sept. 3 in New Hope, Pennsylvania. He starred as the ill-fated son in the 1937 Yiddish film classic, "The Dybbuk."

Bert Walker Okusey, 59, longtime foreign correspondent for United Press International in Asia, died in Hong Kong on Sept. 4, after suffering a stroke.

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# STATESIDE / A NEW PATH TO HEALTH

## Doctors 'Are Not Going to Like' Change, They Say

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton's proposed overhaul of the health care system goes far beyond simply ensuring access to health care for all Americans, doctors across the country said in interviews. It would reshape the practice of medicine, they asserted, changing aspects that do not need to be changed.

The doctors acknowledged that the Clinton plan would take health care down a path it had already begun, with more and more doctors joining health maintenance organizations and giving up the freedom, as well as the long hours, of practicing alone. In addition, the administration's plan would give consumers the option of consulting any doctor, in what is known as a fee-for-service system.

But Dr. James Todd, the execu-

utive vice president of the American Medical Association, said many doctors were concerned that the plan was biased toward the managed care of health maintenance organizations.

"Doctors are not going to like this," he said. "A lot of physicians are perfectly happy in HMOs, and a lot of patients are very happy. But doctors and patients are going to resent being forced into pigeonholes. Our concern is to maintain those doctor-patient relationships."

The medical association, he added, is "concerned that in the process of reforming the delivery system, we are going to destroy the quality."

His concerns were echoed by others, even those doctors whom the administration has said would benefit most: primary-care doctors, among them internists, family practitioners and pediatricians, because of an emphasis on basic and preventive services.

"Things are going to change very dramatically," said Dr. Henry W. Murray, who is chief of infectious diseases at Cornell Medical College in New York. "This will be a boon to a large number of people who do not have good access, but it will magnify the loosening bonds between doctors and patients."

Dr. Keith L. Black, a neurosurgeon who is head of the brain tumor program at the University of California in Los Angeles, said the developers of the Clinton plan had "gone well beyond trying to insure the 40 million uninsured."

"They've developed a plan that totally revamps the health care system with a large amount of government intervention," he said.

Dr. Devra Marcus, an internist in private practice in Washington, said that reading the details of the plan had been upsetting. "Doctors are in a bizarre way, grieving," she said. "We feel very sad that what we think is a wonderful institution will be fossilized."

Dr. Stephen Brenner, an internist in private practice in New Haven, Connecticut, expressed similar sentiments. "We're all going to start to play a game that hasn't been invented yet, and nobody knows the rules," he said. "But it's not a game, unfortunately."

The doctors said they were wary of forcing doctors and patients into health maintenance organizations, restricting patients' choices of doctors and limiting their access to specialists in an age when medicine has become increasingly sophisticated and complex.

Although the plan says that people could, for a price, continue to see private doctors, most doctors said they would be forced out of private practice by the way the plan was structured.

Dr. Campbell G. Stalker, a surgeon in Richmond, Virginia, asked: "How can the one-man, two-man practice negotiate with vast consumer groups? They couldn't offer the right price, and they couldn't cope with the volume."

Dr. D. Keith Crossen of Rich-

mond, who followed his father into a family medical practice, said: "I don't think the consumer knows what's about to hit him in the face. Under these plans, people are driven like cattle from doctor to doctor."

The doctors said they agreed with the idea of cost efficiency. But some questioned whether health maintenance organizations would be as cost effective as the plan imagines.

They said that many such plans had kept costs down by excluding the elderly and indigent. Dr. Brenner, who has some patients in health maintenance groups, said the groups had asked him for the health histories of prospective patients before deciding whether to accept them.

And some doctors said they thought patient care would suffer under the new plan. "I'm nervous that people who are not well grounded in what the day-to-day practice of medicine is like will be making administrative and bureaucratic decisions that are not compatible with good medical care if all they see is the dollar sign," Dr. Brenner said.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Lean Long-Distance Government

WASHINGTON — Live television call-in shows can be treacherous. But everything was going smoothly for Al from Washington until Dennis from Los Angeles called in.

"In light of government cuts, Mr. Vice President, why is it that the president maintains one office and you maintain five, including one down in Tennessee?" Dennis asked Al Gore last week on the NBC morning news program, "Today."

Mr. Gore, who had been preening a bit as he publicized his well-received plan to "reinvent" government, was pulled up short at this image of himself as an office hog.

"The reason is that thousands and thousands of people in my home state come and ask for help cutting through the red tape and getting answers out of government," he said of his Tennessee office, skipping over his cache of offices on Capitol Hill, in the Old Executive Office Building and in the West Wing of the White House.

What Mr. Gore did not say was that the Tennessee office was nothing more than a park of the vice president.

While President Bill Clinton and Mr. Gore want credit for being leaner, meaner Democrats, they must take care not to be outpaced by their changes — or "Gorbacheved," as Republicans put it. What if people take the vice president at his word, that "with modern communications, it doesn't matter that much where a person's desk

is," and suggest that Mr. Gore go back to Tennessee and keep in touch by beeper? (N77)

### Cranston, Dole and War of Words

WASHINGTON — Alan Cranston, a former Democratic senator from California, has taken up pen and paper, and his swings at an old foe, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, have drawn some counterpunches.

Writing in Rolling Stone magazine, Mr. Cranston called Mr. Dole "Senator Gridlock" and the "prince of legislative darkness," saying that his fierce partisanship "spells big trouble in the Senate" for President Bill Clinton.

"The good news is that Dole isn't president," he said. "The bad news is that nobody's told him."

In a statement, Mr. Dole called the article "fiction," noting that he had supported Mr. Clinton on the North American Free Trade Agreement, Russian aid and many nominations. He said that he felt "sorry" for Mr. Cranston, who "left the Senate in disgrace" after serving as "a highly partisan liberal Democrat." (L47)

### Quote/Unquote

Attorney General Janet Reno: "Just keep on doing and saying what you believe is right. Don't pussyfoot, don't equivocate, don't talk out of both sides of your mouth." (AP)

### Away From Politics



Mario Lavender/The Associated Press

**MAKING MIAMI SAFER** — Governor Lawton Chiles of Florida putting on a bulletproof vest before touring an area where tourists have been attacked, and in some cases killed. He vowed to step up security and seek \$4 million in federal aid to help fund those who prey on tourists.

Residents of the flood-ravaged town of Valmeyer, Illinois, have voted to move the town to higher ground just to the east, said Mayor Dennis Knobloch. Of 239 ballots tabulated in the town of 900 people, 66 percent approved of moving.

More than half of prisoner deaths in Northeastern states in 1991 were caused by AIDS, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report. Nationally, 28 percent of the 1,863 state prisoners who died in custody died of AIDS. In New Jersey 69 percent of the inmate deaths were AIDS-related, as were 66 percent in New York, 44 percent in Florida, 33

percent in Maryland and 30 percent in North Carolina and Massachusetts, the bureau said.

A hurricane gusting at up to 125 mph (200 kph) hit Mexico's Pacific coast, but weakened into a tropical storm as it moved northeast across the mainland.

A man charged with killing a state trooper during a neighborhood dispute hanged himself in his jail cell in Harrisville, West Virginia, the police said. The suspect, Dennis Ferguson, 68, apparently used a torn bed sheet to kill himself. He had been held without bail while awaiting trial Oct. 25 on one count of aggravated murder. AP, UPI

## Slaying Puts Aristide Return in Question

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The slaying of Antoine Izmerly, an outspoken ally of Haiti's exiled president, has raised fears here about whether President Jean-Bertrand Aristide will be able to return and resume his office as planned in October.

Dante Caputo, the United Nations special envoy, appeared confident that Father Aristide would be coming back. "I don't have any doubts," he said. "I know the situation is difficult, but they will not stop us. We are not going to be stopped by killers."

Mr. Caputo had linked the Port-au-Prince police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Michel François, to gunmen involved in violence against supporters of Father Aristide, but in a telephone interview he refused to comment on those remarks.

In a Reuters report Mr. Caputo was quoted as saying that the killers had acted with the complicity of certain officers, "mainly Colonel François," but had not necessarily been soldiers or police officers.

Witnesses described the plainclothes bandits who shot Mr. Izmerly and who beat people outside the office of Mayor Evans Paul last

week as auxiliary police officers, known here as "attachés."

Under an agreement mediated by the United Nations between Father Aristide and Lieutenant Colonel Raoul Cedras, the army chief, who overthrew him almost two years ago, the popular priest is to return to power and the commander in chief is to step down.

All the same, after weeks of violent and increasingly overt human rights abuses, the death of Mr. Izmerly, a wealthy financial supporter of Father Aristide's, has cast a shadow over preparations for the president's return, which is scheduled for Oct. 30.

Mr. Izmerly was gunned down Saturday at Sacré-Coeur Church in the capital just after attending a Mass he had organized in memory of the victims of a massacre at Father Aristide's parish five years ago.

For some people, the killing was the turning point. "The situation makes it doubtful," said one man, who, like almost everybody who spoke, refused to give his name for fear of reprisals. "Aristide can't come back. They'll shoot him, too."

A young student added: "My

sense of optimism has changed to doubt."

An elderly woman said she supported Father Aristide in his landslide 1990 general election victory and hoped he would return. But getting the military authorities to relinquish their grip and the advantages they have amassed over two years in power will not be easy, she added.

"The army simply does not want democracy," she said.

Convincing the army and the police to give up their best interests to give up the fight is the problem now facing diplomats and the two-week-old government of Prime Minister Robert Malval.

Mr. Malval and his cabinet met

Saturday night with General Cedras and Colonel François and reportedly told them to disarm the hundreds of police auxiliaries who are thought to be responsible for the recent violence.

Mr. Caputo was to return to New York on Sunday but stayed in the country to continue meetings with those involved in the crisis.

The first of hundreds of technical advisers who will help professionalize the military and the police started to arrive in Haiti last week in an effort to control the violence.

Officials close to the cabinet said Mr. Malval, at a meeting with diplomats Saturday evening, stressed the need for strong international backing for his new government.

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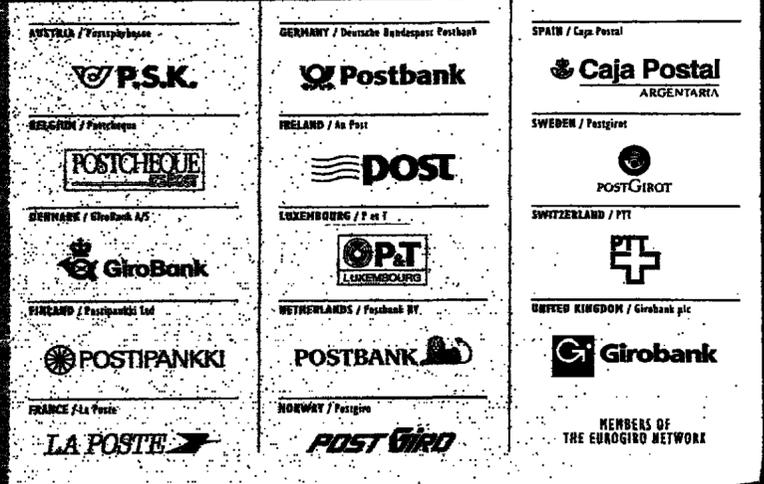
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# SHALOM, SALAAM, PEACE / ADDING TO THE AGENDA

## 'Enough of Blood and Tears'

*The Associated Press*  
Following are excerpts from statements by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and President Bill Clinton at the White House ceremony Monday.

### Prime Minister Rabin

We have come from Jerusalem, the ancient and eternal capital of the Jewish people. We have come from an anguished and grieving land. We have come from a people, a home, a family that has not known a single year, not a single month, in which mothers have not wept for their sons.

Let me say to you, the Palestinians, we are destined to live together on the same soil in the same land.

We, the soldiers who have returned from battles stained with blood; we who have seen our relatives and friends killed before our eyes; we who have attended their funerals and cannot look into the eyes of their parents; we who have come from a land where parents bury their children; we who have fought against you, the Palestinians, we say to you today in a loud and clear voice, enough of blood and tears. Enough!

We are today giving peace a chance and saying again to you, enough. Let us pray that a day will come when we all will say farewell to the arms.

We wish to open a new chapter in the sad book of our lives together, a chapter of mutual recognition, of good neighborliness, of mutual respect, of understanding. We hope to embark on a new era in the history of the Middle East.



Paul L. Schindler/Agence France-Press

### Mr. Arafat

My people are hoping that this agreement which we are signing today marks the beginning of the end of a chapter of pain and suffering which has lasted throughout this century.

My people are hoping that this agreement which we are signing today will usher in an age of peace, co-existence and equal rights.

Now, as we stand on the threshold of this new historic era, let me address the people of Israel and their leaders, with whom we are meeting today for the first time, and let me assure them that the difficult decision we reached together was one that required great and exceptional courage.

We will need more courage and determination to continue the course of building coexistence and peace between us. This is possible and it will happen with mutual determination and with the effort that will be made with all parties on all the tracks to establish the foundations of a just and comprehensive peace.

Our people do not consider that exercising the right to self-determination could violate the rights of their neighbors or infringe on their security.

Rather, putting an end to their feelings of being wronged and of having suffered an historic injustice is the strongest guarantee to achieve coexistence and openness between our two peoples and future generations.

Our two peoples are awaiting today this historic hope, and they want to give peace a real chance. Such a shift will give us an opportunity to embark upon the process of economic, social and cultural growth and development, and we hope that international participation in that process will be extensive as it can be.

### President Clinton

Throughout this century, bitterness between the Palestinian and Jewish people has robbed the entire region of its resources, its potential and too many of its sons and daughters. The land has been so drenched in warfare and hatred that conflicting claims of history etched so deeply in the souls of the combatants there that many believe the past would always have the upper hand.

Now the efforts of all who have labored before us bring us to this moment, a moment when we dare to pledge what for so seemed difficult even to

imagine: that the security of the Israeli people will be reconciled with the hopes of the Palestinian people, and there will be more security and more hope for all.

Today, the leadership of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization will sign a declaration of principles on interim Palestinian self-government. It charts a course toward reconciliation between two peoples who have both known the bitterness of exile.

Now both pledge to put old sorrows and antagonisms behind them and to work for a shared future, shaped by the values of the Torah, the Koran and the Bible.

Let us salute also today the government of Norway for its remarkable role in nurturing this agreement. But of all — above all — let us today pay tribute to the leaders who had the courage to lead their people toward peace, away from the scars of battle, the wounds and the losses of the past, toward a brighter tomorrow.

There was a time when the traffic of ideas and commerce and pilgrims flowed uninterrupted among the cities of the fertile crescent. In Spain, in the Middle East, Muslims and Jews once worked together to write brilliant chapters in the history of literature and science. All this can come to pass again.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, I pledge the active support of the United States of America to the difficult work that lies ahead. The United States is committed to ensuring that the people who are affected by this agreement will be made more secure by it, and to leading the world in marshaling the resources necessary to implement the difficult details that will make real the principles to which you commit yourselves today.

For too long, the young of the Middle East have been caught in a web of hatred not of their own making. For too long, they have been taught from the chronicles of war. Now, we can give them the chance to know the season of peace.

For them, we must realize the prophecy of Isaiah, that the cry violence shall no more be heard in your land, nor rack nor ruin within your borders.

The children of Abraham, the descendants of Isaac and Ishmael, have embarked together on a bold journey. Together, today, with all our hearts and all our souls, we bid them Shalom, Salaam, Peace.

## An 'Optimistic' Jordan Discloses Its Peace Plan

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Senior Jordanian officials for the first time have outlined the basis of planned negotiations with Israel in a detailed agenda that has been approved by both countries.

The agenda is the first step toward the establishment of diplomatic relations and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, according to a draft of the document.

The final document, which will not be made public until Tuesday but bears a close resemblance to the draft, senior government officials say, will be formally accepted by the Israelis and the Jordanians after the White House meeting between Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Jordanian officials said that the country's delegation to Mideast peace talks in Washington would not sign any document with Israeli officials. They did say that the Jordanian delegation might be allowed to initial the agenda with their Israeli counterparts.

The agenda calls for a series of agreements on water resources, boundary disputes, the plight of the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, and the dismantling of weapons of mass destruction.

Jordanian officials said they were "optimistic" about resolving the outstanding issues, but cautioned that it would take two or three years to bring about peace between the two neighboring countries.

Any actual peace treaty, they said, would be signed only after the Palestinians had complete sovereignty over the territory they controlled in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jordanian officials said the most difficult dispute facing the two countries was the repatriation of the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

"The toughest issue will be the status of the refugees," Jowad Anani, the minister of state for the prime minister's office, said.

But Jordanian officials insist that they cannot be expected to continue to absorb the cost of housing and maintaining such a huge refugee population. They say that any bilateral agreement must contain some solution to the problem, especially for the million or so Palestinians and their descendants who left homes inside Israel after the 1948 war.

There are other difficult issues that must be resolved by the Israelis and Jordanians, including the Dimona nuclear power plant near the Jordanian border, the refusal to allow

Jordanian exports into the occupied territories, the allocation of scarce water resources and the final demarcation of the common frontier.

"There are two or three security dimensions," Mr. Anani said. "We have to prevent infiltration across the border, discuss the positioning of troops and not intervene in each other's business. Jordan will also raise a very thorny issue as far as Israel is concerned, and that is the Dimona nuclear reactor, which is near the Jordanian border. We do not want another Chernobyl."

The Jordanians say the Israelis, however, insist that the reactor is part of Israel's defense program, established to counter a threat from countries that have advanced nuclear weapons programs, like Iraq and Iran.

The issue of water is especially important to Jordan. The country of 4 million has a water shortage and has had to introduce rationing. But Jordanian officials involved in the talks said they believed that the Israelis appeared ready to accept Jordanian demands.

Finally, the Jordanians say they will call on Israel to allow them to export Jordanian products to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Jordan, under Israeli law, has been unable to export into the occupied territories.

## 2 Sides Put Aside Historical Enmity In Reaching Accord

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Throughout the 46-year Israeli-Arab conflict, history has been a powerful presence and an obstacle to peace.

Each side has used millennial myth to buttress its arguments in the modern struggle.

Jews see themselves as heirs of a heritage that traces back to Abraham through his son Isaac.

Palestinian Muslims, who occupy the same land where ancient Canaanites once smote ancient Israelites, trace their lineage to Abraham through another son, Ishmael.

Palestinians living in Lebanon and Jordan or farther afield can still produce the deeds and keys to the houses, shops and factories that they or their families abandoned in Jaffa and other towns or villages that now belong to Israel.

United Nations Resolution 181 of November 1947 partitioned Palestine into independent Jewish and Arab states and placed Jerusalem under international protection.

Israel accepted the plan. The Arabs rejected it and attacked the fledgling state of Israel the day following its creation on May 14, 1948. The war and the Jewish victory provoked the departure of 700,000 Arabs, leading to the creation of the vast refugee camps that still exist in Gaza, Jordan and Lebanon.

A second wave of Palestinians was swept into what Mr. Clinton called "the bitterness of exile" after the Six-Day War in June 1967, when Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights.

Egypt and Syria sought to regain the lost ground by attacking Israel in the Yom Kippur War of October 1973 but were driven back.

President Sadat's trip to Jerusalem set in motion a peace process that brought about the return of the captured Sinai. The Camp David agreement signed in Washington in 1978 contained the framework for the accord signed in Washington on Monday.

But the other Arab states and the Palestinians rejected the Camp David agreement, for which Mr. Sadat paid with his life in 1981.

When Palestinian youths launched their *intifada*, or uprising, to shake off military rule in December 1988, and Israel replied with overwhelming military force, critics both in Israel and abroad began asking which was now David, and which Goliath.

After World War I, when Britain took over Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, Arabs still made up 92 percent of the population of what is now Israel and the

West Bank. The 1917 Balfour Declaration, which promised the Jews a people of their own, was followed by an increasingly large Jewish immigration that surged after World War II as survivors of the Holocaust streamed into Palestine.

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### The Timetable for Peace

The Declaration of Principles on Palestinian self-rule signed Monday in Washington envisages a 10-month timetable leading up to elections for a Palestinian Council.

The Council will run the West Bank and Gaza Strip for an interim period of five years, during which Israel and the Palestinians will negotiate a permanent peace settlement.

Israel and the Palestinians are immediately to start negotiating details of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The declaration officially enters into force Oct. 18 and the timetable then unfolds as follows:

- Immediate: Authority transferred from the Israeli military government and civil administration to "authorized Palestinian" in five spheres: education and culture, health, social welfare, direct taxation, and tourism.
- Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee formed.
- Israeli-Palestinian Economic Cooperation Committee established to work on: water, electricity, energy, finance, transport and communications including the port of Gaza, trade, industry, labor relations, training, environmental protection, and the media; an internationally supported economic development program for the West Bank and Gaza and a regional economic development program.
- Jordan and Egypt invited to join Continuing Committee to develop procedures for admission of Palestinian refugees displaced from West Bank and Gaza in 1967 and measures to prevent "disruption and disorder."
- Dec. 13, 1993
- Civil and Palestinian self-rule agreement on Israel withdrawn from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and detailed arrangements established for Palestinian control of the two areas.
- Israeli military forces withdrawn from Gaza and Jericho.
- Five-year interim period of Palestinian self-rule officially begins.
- Jan. 16, 1994
- Last date for Israel to complete withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.
- July 13, 1994
- Last date for election for Palestinian Council. An interim agreement reached at that time will specify the Council's structure and powers, including its executive and legislative authority, arrangements for transfer of authority to the Council, and status of independent bodies or organs.
- Palestinian self-rule begins, with Israel responsible to withdraw and participate in the elections.
- Israeli military forces, already withdrawn from Gaza and Jericho, will redeploy outside populated areas in the rest of the West Bank by the eve of the elections at the latest. Israeli forces will remain responsible for the security of Israeli settlers.
- Israeli military government withdrawn and civil administration dissolved.
- Dec. 15, 1993
- Last date for Israel to start on permanent settlement.
- Dec. 13, 1993
- Permanent settlement takes effect.

## Condemn Violence, Clinton Tells Arafat

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has called on Yasser Arafat to condemn attacks by militant Islamic Palestinians. Such condemnation would show that the Palestine Liberation Organization is genuinely committed to carrying out the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord, the president said.

"They have committed," Mr. Clinton said of the PLO in response to a question about attacks in the occupied Gaza Strip and in Israel.

"Mr. Arafat has said that he is not only renouncing violence," he added, "but he is going to condemn violence and, at least in those areas which would be under the government of the Palestinians, take the responsibility" for halting violence.

In an expansive, upbeat interview in the Oval Office the day before the signing of the agreement between Israel and the PLO, the president voiced his hope that the ceremony on Monday would emphasize to Arabs and Israelis the strong U.S. commitment to helping make the accord work, while showing Americans that U.S. involvement abroad can change the world in positive ways.

But on two other foreign problem areas, Somalia and Bosnia, Mr. Clinton sounded notes of caution. On Somalia, he said the United States hoped other United Nations members would send the replacements long expected for the U.S. troops now there. He added that if U.S. troops were to be deployed in Bosnia, "there ought to be a limit as to how long we or anyone else would be there before someone else comes forward."

The signing ceremony began an active two-week period in which the president will articulate and push his agenda for foreign trade, economic development and world peace, subjects he wove together throughout the interview.

He brided at suggestions that he was lukewarm about the North American Free Trade Agreement, which would gradually eliminate Canadian, Mexican and U.S. tariffs. He said he would actively fight for it.

"Imagine where we would be today on NAFTA, or on many other things, if that budget had not been passed," Mr. Clinton said.

"We had to move on that first," he said. "In 30 days, I don't think you will hear many say I am lukewarm about NAFTA."

Mr. Clinton is also pushing to get the long-stalled multinational trade negotiations — the so-called Uruguay Round — moving again, despite new demands from France that impede the talks.

He said he would oppose reopening discussions over a U.S.-European Community agricultural accord, as France had recently requested.

"You run the risk of having to do the Uruguay Round without agriculture if you reopen that agreement," Mr. Clinton said.

## Shots Are Fired At Saudi Palace, 2 Are Injured

Reuters

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — A gunman described as deranged attacked the palace of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in Jidda on Monday and injured two people before he was captured, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

The agency did not say whether the king, who spends at least half of the year in that port city on the Red Sea, was at the palace when the attack occurred at 2:30 P.M.

The press agency, quoting a Saudi security source, said, "It became clear on examining the attacker that he was in an unnatural condition."

It said the man had driven quickly through a gate of the palace as another car was leaving the courtyard. The report said he had then sped toward the main door, got out and started shooting in the direction of the door, seriously injuring one of the guards.

The attack was the first reported on a royal target in Saudi Arabia since the assassination of King Fahd's elder brother, King Faisal, in March 1975.

## SCENE: Symbols Abound at White House Ceremony

Continued from Page 1

terrorists. That was the theme of the speakers as they briefly addressed the audience of 3,000 seated on folding chairs and applauding the sentiments of these leaders, especially the Israelis who were surrendering land with fewer guarantees than most outsiders had ever thought possible.

Hidden from the ceremony by the White House gates, protesters — angry black-hatted Jews and equally irate Arab activists — denounced the peace accord as a dangerous betrayal and promised new rounds of bloodshed.

One by one, four officials sat at the table to sign the book-like document: the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres; then Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian who negotiated its terms during secret meetings in Norway; then Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, and final-

ly Andrei V. Kosyrev, foreign minister of Russia, the official co-sponsor along with Washington of the peace process.

For the White House planners of the ceremony, it was a tactical way of saying that Mr. Arafat has a reputation for sometimes walking away from commitments made in his name.

In broader practical terms, the White House offered its prestigious setting in hope of helping the Israeli government and the PLO leadership. To ensure that they were not excluded from the ceremony, European and some Arab governments late last week framed up their promises of financial help to both sides.

To reassure his followers that he had not succumbed to the charms of becoming a prime minister, Mr. Arafat wore the uniform and Arab headgear associated with the guerrilla he was launched in 1968.

It will still take time for a Palestinian state to emerge — a fact signaled by the absence of any flags at the White House signing.

The Israeli leaders rejected White House suggestions of a state banquet on Monday night, saying that they needed to return home promptly to promote support for the accord.

This meant that Israeli leaders met Monday afternoon with President Bill Clinton, who joined the Israelis in shunning any bilateral talks with Mr. Arafat — a way to underscore Israel's unique stature in the United States and the intimacy of Israeli leaders with their American counterparts.

But Mr. Arafat got what he needed, too, on his first trip to Washington after being barred for more than a decade from setting foot in the United States. With the other side out of town, Mr. Arafat was scheduled for extensive exposure in U.S. media.

the case of Mr. Arafat, he said, because the PLO has "a rather unusual decision-making structure" that puts a premium on the leader's authority. It was a tactical way of saying that Mr. Arafat has a reputation for sometimes walking away from commitments made in his name.

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For investment information, read THE MONEY REPORT every Sunday in the FT.



Among the guests at the White House ceremony Monday were Leah Rabin, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Jimmy Carter and George Bush.

## ACCORD: Israel and PLO Sign Pact as Clinton Hails 'Brave Gamble'

Continued from Page 1

committed to act as a go-between in crucial Israeli-Syrian discussions.

The day's shattered precedents and rich symbols seemed nearly overwhelming. Because the PLO is not a sovereign state like Israel, no flags flew on the White House lawn, as they had in 1979 when the Camp David accords were signed by Menachem Begin of Israel and Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Nor did Mr. Clinton formally receive Mr. Arafat in the Oval Office, as he did Mr. Rabin. The United States has recognized a "dialogue" with the PLO, but has not formally recognized it.

But the very presence in Washington of Mr. Arafat, wearing his trademark black-and-white keffiyeh and olive dress uniform, amazed many. The PLO leader smiled frequently and initiated the handshakes with Mr. Rabin; the former Israeli general was characteristically stoic throughout.

Mr. Rabin's remarks emphasized the need to honor the dead martyrs of war and terrorism by creating real peace. Mr. Arafat stressed the need for economic development and for adher-

ence to principles of human rights and democracy.

In addition to publicly committing Israel and the PLO to progress in their future talks on a permanent peace, the ceremony elevated the United States to a new level of assistance as an underwriter of the process.

"I pledge the active support of the United States of America to the difficult task that lies ahead," Mr. Clinton said. Later, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher declared that "this Israeli-Palestinian agreement cannot be permitted to fail."

More dramatically, the signing placed Mr. Arafat on a stage that he had never previously been able to mount. Suddenly, he enjoyed equal footing with Israel's leaders and a handshake with the president of the United States at the White House.

Monday, containing 17 articles, four annexes, and several attached understandings, is an interim road map providing a route toward what all hope will be a permanent peace agreement.

The document, called a Declaration of Principles, sets forth in some specifics and some generalities that Israel will, during an interim five-year period, withdraw its military forces from the Gaza Strip and from populated areas of the West Bank — initially from the city of Jericho — and turn over to the Palestinians limited control over their own affairs.

At the morning ceremony, by prior arrangement, the Declaration of Principles was signed by Mr. Peres and Mr. Abbas, the PLO Executive Committee member who undertook the secret negotiations with Israeli officials in Norway that led to the agreement.

The accord was also signed by Mr. Christopher and the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kosyrev, representing the official co-sponsor of ongoing Middle East peace talks. In a telling symbol of the end of the Cold War, the new dawn in the Middle East, it was Mr. Kosyrev who stood with the Israeli leaders on the podium and Mr. Christopher who stood with Mr. Arafat and Mr. Abbas.

## For Mrs. Arafat, New Role And 'Great Responsibilities'

Reuters

NEW YORK — Soha Arafat, wife of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, said Monday that she was ready to assume her new responsibilities beside her husband as an agreement between Israel and the PLO was signed in Washington.

In an interview from the Arafat home in Tunis, broadcast by CNN, Mrs. Arafat, 29, appeared relaxed and smiling. "People from all over the world will come to our new homeland and we will do a great job, I hope," she said.

"I have to assume great responsibilities," she added. "I have to be there when we go to our homeland next to my people."

Mrs. Arafat said she would work for international support for Palestinians "to compensate for these very, very long years of suffering."

Mrs. Arafat, a Christian born in the West Bank, married Mr. Arafat, 64, last year. She said one of her responsibilities would be to provide health care for those who had suffered in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We have to take health care of them, because we have invalids from the *intifada*," she said.

She gave viewers a short tour of her home and showed photographs of Mr. Arafat as a young man, including shots of him as a 25-year-old civil engineering student on a trip to China.

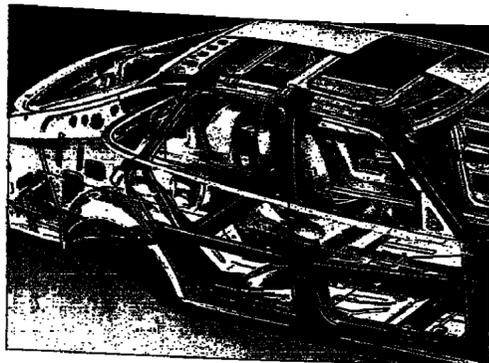
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Twice in succession, Folksam; Sweden's largest insurance company, presented its Safe Car Award to our larger Saab 9000, their results showing it 40 to 60% safer than the average

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Plan  
Condemn Violence.  
Clinton Tells Arab

# A Sweep Nets 150 in Punjab India Police Seeking Bombers Who Killed 8

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
NEW DELHI — The police arrested about 150 people in Punjab on Monday while searching for guerrillas who planted a car bomb that killed eight people in central New Delhi.

Three terrorist groups in Punjab, a state bordering the capital, have said they planted the bomb that exploded Saturday outside the youth wing of the governing Congress (I) Party.

The attack, which occurred near Parliament, was apparently aimed

at the president of the Youth Congress, Maninder Singh Bitta, who has been targeted by Sikh extremists from Punjab twice before. Mr. Bitta still walks with crutches because a terrorist attack last year destroyed one of his ankles.

Mr. Bitta, a Sikh who served as a police informer in the 1980s, later joined the Congress Party and emerged as one of its most vocal opponents of Punjab's war of independence.

India's police and soldiers have defeated many guerrilla groups in

Punjab, but they are still seeking some of their leaders and skirmishing nearly every day with terrorists. At least 17,000 people have been killed during the 10-year insurgency.

On Monday, the police gunned down seven suspected militants in several confrontations around the state.

The Khalistan Liberation Force, the Khalistan Commando Force, and the Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan — terrorist groups that Punjab police had claimed to have wiped out — took responsibility for the bombing, newspapers said Monday.

The groups are among a dozen that have been fighting in Punjab for an independent state of Khalistan for Sikhs, who form 2 percent of the 880 million people in predominantly Hindu India.

A prominent opposition Sikh politician, Jagdev Singh Talwandi, said that the explosion, set off in a high-security zone near Parliament, indicated that "terrorism was very much alive."

"Terrorism has now spilled into other parts of the country," Mr. Talwandi said.

The police have offered a 500,000 rupee (\$16,000) reward for information about the blast, which killed three of Mr. Bitta's bodyguards and five civilians, and injured at least 35 people.

The police also are looking for one of the injured who escaped from a hospital on Sunday, Dayal Singh, believed to be a cigarette vendor, may have been the person who pressed the remote control button that set off the two bombs in a car, newspapers said.

On Monday, squads of policemen and paramilitary soldiers raided suspected guerrilla hideouts across Punjab, arresting about 150 people, the press agency United News of India reported.

The police are looking for Kuldip Singh Keera and Navdeep Singh Khalsa, two militants who reportedly specialize in making car bombs, newspapers reported Monday.

Mr. Khalsa, a former teacher in an engineering college, assembled car bombs used in two previous attacks, according to the police.

(AP, AFP)



RAINING ON HIS PARADE — Emperor Akihito of Japan and Empress Michiko at the Cologne-Bonn airport Monday, where heavy rain scarred their arrival. At a banquet later, President Richard von Weizsäcker said that Germany and Japan must confront their wartime past. "Only if we accept it and take the lessons of history to heart can we hope to live up to the demands of the future," he said.

# JAPAN: Some Say It Will 'Take a Sledgehammer' to Fix the Government

Continued from Page 1

His government has also said it will stimulate the flagging economy, which is threatening to slip back into recession after brief signs of a recovery; restructure the tax system; deregulate the economy; lower what are some of the world's highest consumer prices, and reduce the yawning trade surplus.

Although popular sentiment has traditionally had only slight impact on government policies, the Hosokawa government is drawing on the growing recognition that the benefits of Japan's extraordinary economic success have not been shared with consumers, who pay astronomical prices, live in relatively small homes that are long commutes from their workplaces and enjoy few amenities.

So the Keidanren responded with its own list of 30 regulations it proposed changing, from ending restrictions on department store hours to reducing the price of wheat and cutting electricity and gas rates.

For instance, only 47 percent of Japanese live in homes connected to sewage treatment plants, with the rest relying on septic tanks or other facilities.

In a recent government survey, a minuscule 4.8 percent of those queried said their lives had improved over the last year, and only 17.7 percent said they expected a better life in the future.

Despite the frailty of Mr. Hosokawa's coalition, his clean image and boldness in speaking out have earned him the highest approval ratings in the postwar era, about 70 percent, according to several newspaper opinion polls published on Wednesday.

These ranged from lowering the minimum production levels before a beer brewery can obtain a license to permitting the sale, rather than the mere leasing, of cellular telephones. They would also ease restrictions on trucking and taxi fares and make it easier to import construction materials.

But the list was quickly denounced as trivial.

"We cannot remove the impression that the ministries are loafing on the job by offering piecemeal proposals," snapped Kozo Uchida, an official of the Keidanren, a trade group that represents Japan's largest corporations.

Responding to the new mood, the prime minister and his cabinet have put forward a dizzying array of proposals. As his first priority, Mr. Hosokawa has promised to remake the discredited electoral system, creating a new kind of election district and tightening laws on political contributions.

Other officials who managed to reach the UN headquarters via circuitous back roads found the gates of the heavily fortified compound closed and were unable to enter.

The battle apparently began when American and Malaysian soldiers came under fire as they were conducting a search for illegal weapons. The exchange of gunfire was sporadic at first, but quickly grew in intensity.

The battle appeared to be as fierce as the one Thursday when U.S. and Pakistani peacekeepers were ambushed as they were clearing roadblocks in another part of southern Mogadishu.

One Pakistani was killed and two Pakistanis and three Americans were wounded in that fighting.

UN officials called Thursday's battle the most significant in terms of numbers of attackers since 24 Pakistani peacekeepers were killed in ambushes on June 5.

It also was the first time that Somalia had willingly engaged heavily armored vehicles.

In that battle, Cobra gunships laid down withering fire to help the ground troops withdraw.

# Gun Battle Wounds 3 Americans In Somalia

The Associated Press

MOGADISHU, Somalia — United Nations troops battled Somali gunmen on the streets of Mogadishu for nearly three hours Monday, and a UN spokesman said that three U.S. soldiers were wounded.

U.S. Blackhawk and Cobra helicopters raked the area with long bursts of machine gun and cannon fire. Grenade explosions and the bursts of automatic weapons also could be heard almost constantly.

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# BHOPAL: Aid Goes to 'Vultures'

Continued from Page 1

hour shift, and patients lie on the floors of hospital corridors for up to three days waiting for beds to become available. Medicines that are supposed to be given free to victims are often unavailable because hospital staffers sell them out the back door to local shopkeepers.

Government has poured \$75 million into relief programs ranging from construction of 12 hospitals to building 1,000 apartments for widows of victims. But much of the money has been funneled into bloated relief bureaucracies and mismanaged projects.

Virtually every level of the relief bureaucracy is rife with corruption. Government officials demand bribes from illiterate victims trying to obtain documents required for relief money; doctors take bribes from victims to testify in their court cases; and unscrupulous agents fish for bribes by claiming they can get victims' cases moved to the front of the crowded dockets.

Inefficient government agencies have been overwhelmed by the task of identifying more than 600,000 gas-affected people, the majority of whom live in slums where mail delivery and other basic services are virtually nonexistent. As a result, thousands of people reportedly have filed fake claims using forged medical documents and other bogus evidence, clogging programs struggling to serve legitimate victims.

While many of the problems of corruption, mismanagement and overstuffed facilities are widespread in the government, doctors, lawyers

and government officials say the amount of money involved in the relief programs and the suffering endured by more than half the residents of this city for almost a decade make this an exceptional case, even by Indian standards.

To drive through the streets of Old Bhopal, where the gas was most lethal, is to see a city reliving a nine-year-old tragedy every day. Hundreds of people line up each morning at dozens of government "identification centers" to apply for interim relief payments equivalent to \$6.45 a month. The payments, which began three years ago, are supposed to tide them over until the overbooked courts can hear their claims cases.

Although people continue to die every week from gas-related complications — medical authorities variously estimate the death toll now at anywhere from 4,000 to 14,000. A second generation of victims, children born since the accident whose parents were gas victims — is believed to be suffering, and in many cases dying, as a result of the 1984 disaster.

Union Carbide extricated itself from relief efforts in 1989 by agreeing to pay the Indian government \$470 million to be divided among victims and their families, a sum that outraged many Indians who charged that the American chemical company got away with paying only a fraction of what its liabilities would have been in an industrialized country.

"We feel we fulfilled our obligations in 1989," a Union Carbide spokesman said.

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**TURKISH AIRLINES**  
NEW HORIZONS IN COMFORT

# Rabin and Arafat Shared A Brief, Private Moment

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat spoke to each other at the White House about the hard work needed to make their peace accord succeed, President Bill Clinton said Monday.

"Before we came out, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat were alone in the Blue Room upstairs with me and we walked down together, when everyone else had left, and they had not spoken at the time of the reception," Mr. Clinton told Israel Television in an interview.

"But they looked at each other, really clearly in the eye, for the first time, and the prime minister said: 'You know we are going to have to work very hard to make this work.'"

"And Arafat said: 'I know, and I am prepared to do my part.'"

Mr. Clinton said that both men immediately exchanged about three sentences — "right to business, no pleasantries."

"I thought they were both quite serious," he said.

# ARABS: Jubilation in Gaza Strip

Continued from Page 1

from abroad. "We are waiting for our government to tell us to throw away our Israeli identity cards and to take Palestinian cards," said Mohammed Masrouh, whose house in the Deir el Balah refugee camp was rocketed earlier this year by Israeli soldiers looking for fugitives. Now, the house has been rebuilt and so have his hopes.

"We expect to get Palestinian passports in the next few months," he said. "We think things will be better. The government will be Palestinian — our people."

The day began in Gaza with a general strike called by the militant Islamic groups Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Most of the shops were closed. Several mosques, strongholds of Hamas, flew black flags in a sign of protest but in general the Islamic opposition kept a low profile.

But the strike did not deter 14-year-old Ahmed Samouni from unfurling the Palestinian flag on the Gaza beachfront. His mother had sewn for him the red, green, black and white banner only Monday morning, giving one to each of his nine brothers.

From the Erez Checkpoint in the north to the Egyptian border in the south, Gaza was under the Palestinian flag today. Huge banners were furled from the rooftops of four-story villas. As schools let out, children put small flags on sticks and raced up and down the alleys.

The flags were potent symbols. For a long time, Israelis refused to recognize the existence of a Palestinian nation, and it was illegal to fly the Palestinian flag. Soldiers forced youths to take them down and to whitewash the flag when it was painted on walls. But on Monday in Gaza, a group of youths was freely painting a mammoth Palestinian flag on the side of the wall.

For all the celebrating, however, some things in Gaza have yet to change. Israeli Army patrols were still walking the streets with guns drawn. The Israelis still forbid Gazans from passing the army jeeps on the road. The Israelis still control access to the wharf, too, where every boat owner has to be licensed, and Israeli sets rules on how far they can fish in either direction and what color the boat should be painted.

But a couple of soldiers in the wharf checkpoint had the distinct

impression that all that would be changing soon.

"Next time I come back it will be without these clothes," said one soldier. His commander, who gave his name as Alon, looked down at the boats and commented: "After the peace, they can do anything they want. They asked me, and I told them it's O.K. to fly the flags. I told them to do anything they want."

# Violent Lebanon Protest

Palestinian refugees living in countries neighboring Israel demonstrated against the peace accord, and in Lebanon security forces fired on protesters, killing 7 and wounding 41, The Associated Press reported.

About 500 supporters of the Iranian-backed militant group Hezbollah, or the Party of God, marched in Beirut's southern suburb of Ghobeir in defiance of a government ban on demonstrations. They came under fire when they refused to disperse.

In rallies in Jordan and Syria, Palestinians tore up pictures of Mr. Arafat, burned Israeli flags, marched angrily through the streets and promised to wreck the PLO-Israeli peace.

But although the protests were strident, only a fraction of the region's hundreds of thousands of refugees participated. And elsewhere there were scenes of joy as Palestinians watched on television as Mr. Arafat shook the hand of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on the White House lawn.

In southern Lebanon, some 200 Palestinians deported by Israel and awaiting repatriation raised black flags to protest the signing. Some retreated to their tents and wept.

# Paris Home Of Arafat Kin Is Ransacked

Reuters

PARIS — Intruders ransacked the Paris homes of Yasser Arafat's mother-in-law and the former Palestine Liberation Organization representative to France over the weekend, the police said Monday.

There were two cases of theft and breaking-and-entering involving Palestinian personalities, a French police spokesman said.

Both residences were empty when the incidents occurred early Sunday. The police did not say what was stolen or whether they thought the attacks were linked to the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement.

The PLO's Paris office confirmed the incidents but said it had no further information.

# DEATH NOTICE

The Mauch family would like to inform you that

Mr. Wolfgang MAUCH died on September 10, 1993 following an automobile accident. The funeral will take place in Paris, on September 15, 1993. For any information please contact: Lotbars (1) 40 35 00 80 (1) 42 24 41 53.

سكزا بن الامين



Yves Saint Laurent with his mother, Lucienne.

## Lifting the Veil on YSL A Tell-All Biography Raises a Storm

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The first major biography of Yves Saint Laurent is generating controversy even before publication because of its warts-and-all portrait of the undisputed leader of his fashion generation.

The book, by Laurence Benaim, a fashion critic with *Le Monde* and *French Vogue*, is being given no official send-off or even recognition by the house of Saint Laurent for its publication on Wednesday. Yet it was presumed to have the official blessing of Pierre Bergé, the designer's partner and Svengali, and many of the close-knit YSL clan, including Catherine Deneuve, Paloma Picasso and the designer's mother, Lucienne, have cooperated.

At the center of the storm are the details of personal life given in a country that is not used to hard-hitting biography, since France is protected from invasive journalism by strict privacy laws.

"I know I have brought out an American-style biography," says Benaim, 31, author of "Yves Saint Laurent" (Editions Grasset). "I tried to find the *juste milieu* and I wanted to show how he fitted entirely in his era." Of her access to the designer, she says that she "saw him several times, but not a lot" and that most of her work was a "reconstitution" of events that span her own lifetime.

The biography is serious, intellectual and poetic, with many literary references, and is primarily devoted to Saint Laurent's work as a fashion artist. None of its revelations are vulgar or sensational, yet the sudden lifting of the seventh veil will shock those for whom the couturier is a French institution.

The story, however delicately told and elegantly written — faces full square the homosexuality that Saint Laurent himself only discussed obliquely for the first time with his own father in 1985. It explores his relationship with his combustible and high profile partner Bergé ("the leading and most famous homosexual couple in the history of couture"). And it reveals, as the fashion world has long since known, years of self-abuse in a cycle of "alcohol, cocaine and tranquilizers" by a tormented artist.

Here is Saint Laurent in white caftan living out a Thousand and One Nights fantasy in a perfumed garden; then he led up later in the same Marrakech consuming two bottles of whisky a day. He careers drunkenly around Paris in his navy blue Volkswagen; he waits for injections of speed from "Madame Bee," as his design muse and acolyte Loulou de la Falaise dubs the dealer. He larks with partner-in-excess Betty Catroux on one of many detoxification cures, and grapples with recurring demons of depression.

Now that the intelligent and revealing book is in circulation, friends are asking whether this work should have been published while Saint Laurent is still around. Others claim that the reclusive couturier has not cooperated fully with Benaim and deliberately distanced himself — or was made to do so.

The word is out in Paris that Bergé himself is unhappy with what he describes as "vanity Fair sensationalism" written by a "journalist" as opposed to a "writer" and not on a "high cultural level."

"He doesn't like the book at all and he doesn't want to make any comment," Christophe Girard,

Bergé's right-hand man, said Monday. "We did not commission it, but Laurence worked here two years in the archives. She has done a lot of research and has worked like a private detective. The problem is that she does not know the house from the inside."

Saint Laurent himself, opening up his Proust-inspired house in Deauville in the current issue of *Gala*, a French celebrity magazine,

*The book reveals years of self abuse in a cycle of alcohol, cocaine and tranquilizers.*

says of Benaim: "This journalist knows me well, has written lots of articles on my collections and collaborated in various works about me. She was the person most authorized for this book."

In a fashion world where biography and vanity publishing are the norm, Saint Laurent has at least a biography and an author worthy of his dominant position in 20th-century fashion — even if Benaim loftily dismisses any competition and intimates that the cooling of Saint Laurent's friendship with Karl Lagerfeld was due to a personal spat over a male friend, rather than professional rivalry.

Thirty-five years of collections (starting with his first collection for Dior in 1958) unfold in a flutter of purple prose and chiffon. Each is admirably anchored in the culture and events of its time, from the duffel-coated crowd in the 1950s at the private view of Bernard Buffet (Bergé's first enthusiasm) to the financial takeover of the house in 1992.

"I took the work collection by collection trying to get at the man through his work," says Benaim, who makes much of the violent, turbulent use of color in 1976 to express a period of torment when Saint Laurent spiraled out of control and Bergé left the home they had shared.

In the cast of characters appearing as in a Victor Hugo novel, the most vivid are Lucienne Mathieu Saint Laurent (the original family name) and the uninhibited, eccentric, androgynous, hippie-de-luxe Loulou de la Falaise, who should one day tell the story of the divine madness of the 1960s and 1970s in her own words.

The key to Saint Laurent seems to be his relationship with his mother, whom we first see bringing up the young Yves and his two younger sisters surrounded by a circle of colonial friends in Oran, Algeria. She has opened her heart to Benaim and with it the sky blue albums into which she stuck faith-

fully every newspaper clipping, photograph and letter from the time that the extraordinary talent was recognized in 1954 in a public competition and by Michel de Brunhoff, then editor of *Vogue*.

Sometimes she is unintentionally revealing, as when she says that she does not want to bother her son and will just put through a call to his majordomo of 33 years to ask "how is Moujik?" (Saint Laurent's constant canine companion).

Just once, in 1992, Lucienne Saint Laurent turned from soothing background supporter to liess protesting her cub when she denounced Bergé's investment in a young fashion protégé — a story that caused a minor scandal at the time.

The book shows that the relationship between mother and son is psychologically complex, with overtones of Greek tragedy. "Her feather seemed like a dagger," said Saint Laurent as he watched his behatted mother walk away round the corner when they were separated for the first time.

Here is Lucienne Saint Laurent, round emerald eyes matched by jewels heaped on her by her millionaire son, responding to Benaim's question about what she thinks "gives her son most pleasure."

"Oh, that I be *coquette*," she replies, without irony and in all innocence. That she, spy in her 70s living in an apartment surrounded with chocolates in gold wrappers spilling out of bonbonnières, should play for her son the role of the eternal coquette.

In spite of its rich detail in more than 400 pages and 100 interviews, including very close friends, Saint Laurent remains an enigma and that leaves a vacuum at the center of the book. The point of an artist's biography should be to explain how the personal was absorbed into the art and to reveal the working of a creative mind. For that you need to drink deep at the primary source. Benaim quotes her subject mostly from existing clippings and films, with a face-to-face interview published separately at the end of the book and dated March 1993. In that, the couturier discusses briefly but poignantly the anguish of being singled out as different and "martyrized" in his school years, and his relationships with his mother and father.

SAINT LAURENT has said that for a woman to retain her charms she must also retain her mystery. Benaim, the biographer would echo that, saying that some of the things she was told seemed too intimate to include.

"I did this project with passion, and it wasn't easy," she says. "I was almost in a state of love. I never got to the end and that is what fascinates me. For me there is always a mystery. I thought that I would explain everything. But in the end the man escapes."



From Céline, a white wool crepe jacket.

## Long and Short Of Spring Look

Early Shows Translate Trends  
For the Bewildered Customer

PARIS — Are hems long or short? Colors sweet or sour? What's new? How, when or where could anyone wear that? All the consumer confusion about changing fashion is admirably answered as the first flowering of Spring 1994 breaks bud — in advance of the October ready-to-wear collections. The shows are remarkable not for new ideas, but for their ability to absorb what is going on and present it in a comprehensible way to a baffled buyer or shopper.

Céline's show Thursday took a point of view — at least for daytime. It opened with light crepe coats flowing to the lower calf over pants. That line — an elongated sleeveless vest or coat — becomes the new season's jacket, solving all the thorny hemline problems as you choose what to layer it with. Soft pastel colors — pink, green, yellow, apricot and mint green — dispelled any drabness associated with attenuated lines. And the use of fluid crepes, silvery washed silks and graphic black and white knits gave softness without ever looking limp.

Since commercial collections always cover every option, the much-too-long show also included short dresses, split at the hem like vertical blinds, and back-to-the-1970s bared midriff tops. The best of the evening wear just echoed the daytime lines, making the long coats in floaty fabrics or layering tunics over wide chignon pants. It came over as a collection to put women's minds at rest — and get them to take their wallets out.

Sonia Rykiel's Inscriptions is a secondary line — less expensive and with less scalpel-sharp fashion than the main line. Since knits are hot, this is again Rykiel's moment, with layers of white ribbing knit or brief black cropped sweaters, including some in open-work crochet. Separate pieces creating elongated effects included long jackets over narrow pants, some in mixes of spots and stripes, or dresses layered as tunics over long skirts.

The return of the dress is an important message. The new dress is pulled on like a T-shirt and worn much the same way with other contemporary pieces in the wardrobe. Rykiel's sheer professionalism turned fashion transparency into wearable clothes, as knit and chiffon were banded together for a mix of see-through and opaque skirts and tops at night. Other summer evening looks included those familiar ethnic gypsies.

At a time when sober monochromatic clothes are the young mood, Léonard is above fashion. Its herbaceous border of pattern and print shoots up perennially, never quite the same. The prints this season focused on Japan (where Léonard is a best-seller) with Kyoto cherry blossom and a flutter of butterflies for neat suits or playful shorts. The scarf print might already have had its big fashion moment, but Léonard's were well done. Other prints featured tropical fruit, orchids and bright abstract flowers. Among this luxuriant garden, a group of slim-line evening dresses in capesino silk jersey with a touch of delicate pattern added a welcome note of sophistication for the spring.

— SUZY MENKES

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lithuania Shows the Way

The Pope has come and the Red Army has gone — two reasons for jubilation in Lithuania. Thanks to the quiet determination of the Lithuanians themselves, and to some timely help from their Nordic neighbors, a half century of Soviet occupation has ended.

Stalin seized Lithuania, along with Estonia and Latvia, in 1940 after his pact with Hitler. Red Army troops had been garrisoned there ever since. Natives were exiled from the Baltics, and Russians were encouraged to settle there.

While Lithuania can celebrate, the Red Army remains in Estonia and Latvia. Those countries can follow the lead of Lithuania, where the Russian troops' departure was made easier by a few wise decisions.

By stirring nationalist passions in Russia, Baltic resentment against Russian civilians has slowed the troops' exit. Many Russians who settled in the Baltics decades ago have married natives and learned the local language. Some who retired there after serving in the Red Army or the KGB still seem too much like colonizers for the natives to accept them.

Estonia, where 35 percent of the population speaks Russian, enacted a law last year denying Russian-speakers the vote. It put legal barriers in the way of their acquisition of full citizenship. And in June it passed another law harshly discriminatory against resident aliens.

Lithuania has set a good example for its Baltic neighbors: Show the Russian troops the door and make it easier for them to leave.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congressional Oversight

The U.S. Senate, anxious but not hostile, did well to join the process of making policy on Somalia. Many Americans wonder if President Bill Clinton has not gone troublingly far beyond the concrete Bush mission of humanitarian relief into open-ended nation building.

It is widely asked whether the Clinton administration has thought out the United Nations connection wisely. In a resolution worked out with the administration, fully 90 senators called on the executive to consult on the Somalia deployment, to report on its "goals and objectives" and to obtain congressional authorization by Nov. 15 — that is plenty of time — in order to go on. It sets the precedent that in UN peacekeeping as in Cold War interventions, the president must consult Congress when putting troops at risk.

It is not only the relatively few casualties to American and other peacekeepers that kindle public concern. UN forces have been drawn into messy urban operations in which civilians inevitably become targets.

retorical looseness by some administration spokesmen, and you have a situation that could use a steady congressional hand.

In fact, the whole Somalia intervention is unsustainable unless its goals are made clearer and more modest and its costs and risks are better assessed. We do not assume that this cannot be done. The trouble on the ground in Somalia appears to focus on one warlord in southern Mogadishu. In the rest of the city and in the rest of the country, rehabilitation more or less proceeds. If a veering local security situation can be handled more skillfully, it becomes reasonable to allow the United States and the United Nations to create the circumstances under which their humanitarian mission can remain a success.

The Clinton team tends to depict Somalia as an experiment or model in global or "multilateral" foreign policy-making. That puts too great a burden on a country that would first have to save the most savable. It is smarter to approach Somalia as a particular place in which to do the best that can be done with limited resources. In the new international disorder where the working definition of national interest is still under review, each case has to be taken on its own terms.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Still Waiting for That Pill

RU-486, the French-manufactured "abortion pill" which should be available in America in about two years, has been used safely by thousands of Europeans. Furthermore, the fact that it can be administered in a physician's office and not in a clinic vulnerable to blockades and bullets permits the procedure to be what it should be: a very private decision between a woman and her doctor.

It is also a pill that may have far wider application — provided that its manufacturer, Roussel Uclaf, is willing to brave America's anti-abortion activists. A recent study by a National Academy of Sciences panel found great potential in anti-progestins, a class of drug used in RU-486. "There appear to be a lot more uses for these drugs than simply as abortifacients," the panel's chairman, Dr. Leslie Z. Benet, said last week.

Such as a treatment for endometriosis, a runaway growth of the tissue lining the uterus, which affects 10 to 12 million American women; for breast cancer, which is diagnosed in 175,000 every year, and for fibroid tumors, the most frequent reason for surgery in premenopausal women. If, that is, the potential uses are researched as aggressively as they deserve.

For years Roussel Uclaf and its German parent company, Hoechst AG, refused to test RU-486 in the United States for fear of American boycott of their other pharmaceuticals.

That the most prominent supporters of anti-abortion activists were two successive presidents only strengthened the companies' timidity. But with a pro-choice president in the White House, Roussel finally agreed on a contract with a research group that will attempt to win federal approval for RU-486 as an abortifacient and find an American manufacturer and distributor.

But so far it will do no more. RU-486's potential for treating certain medical disorders will remain unexplored as long as its manufacturers remain reluctant to make the pill available to American researchers for clinical testing. Once again the reason is fear of backlash — the kind reflected in a comment from Richard D. Glasow, education director of the National Right to Life Committee, who said the new study "merely recycles exaggerated claims for the nonabortion uses of RU-486."

He also called the research on RU-486 "fragmentary and inconclusive." It is, and will remain so unless Roussel overcomes its fears, unless an American pharmaceutical company then steps forward to conduct trials, and unless Americans realize that, when it comes to RU-486, the anti-abortion activists' "pro-life" agenda is cruelly anti-women.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Sihanouk and Cambodia Peace

Many foreign observers believe that Prince Norodom Sihanouk alone has the charisma and credibility to hold Cambodia together while something approaching democratic legitimacy is established. Foreign observers don't get to vote. The Constituent Assembly is meeting to decide the monarchy question before Sihanouk arrives Wednesday, the day the assembly formally assumes power from the UN.

The United Nations has been sending its 22,000 troops home and proclaiming victory for its peacekeeping operation. This is the right thing to do, but a tad premature.

There certainly is a role as national symbol for Sihanouk. Things would be better if the Constituent Assembly got to decide freely what that role is. Too many have died in Cambodia for more anarchic power struggle to be acceptable.

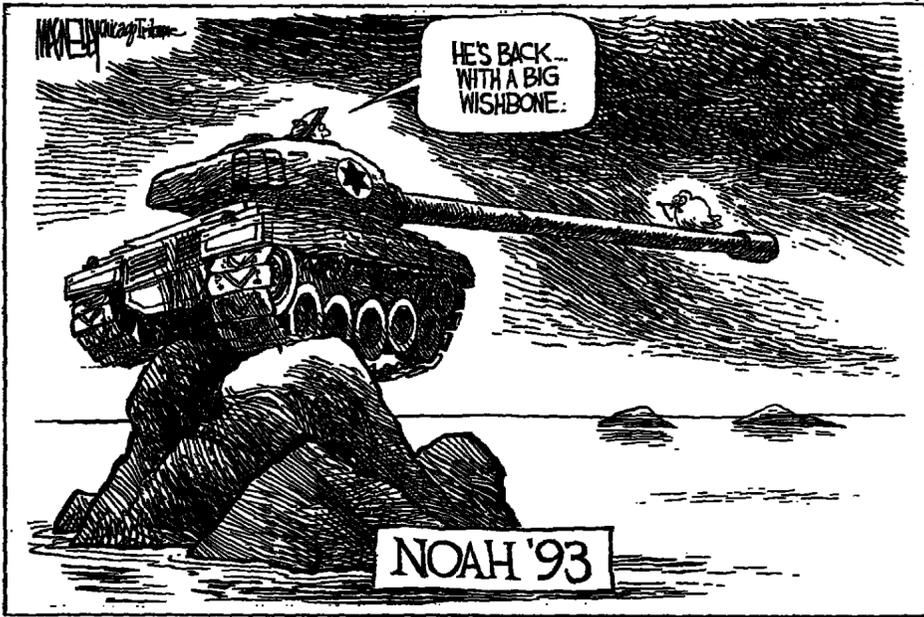
— The Baltimore Sun

A Ribbon Instead of Effort

The red ribbon [worn to show solidarity with AIDS sufferers] is the perfect logo for the American social cancer of the 1990s, political correctness. It is the perfect sight-bite, not in its intellectual tyranny or annoying smugness, but in its distillation of life's complexity and inevitable pain into an illusion of caring. It circumvents life's requirement of real effort.

The swell of political correctness in [America] is directly proportionate to the increase in cowardice. Political correctness is the abdication of responsibility. It allows people to deflect their share of the cosmic work load into conveniently distracting semantics, where they can mouth the platitudes, fake the indignation and get on with the more pleasurable business of self-gratification.

— Bob Guccione Jr., commenting in the Los Angeles Times



If the People Believe in Taking This Risk of Peace

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What does President Bill Clinton think of the muttering on the right in Israel that when Likud comes back into power, this Monday's agreement with the PLO would be abrogated?

"I'm concerned about this agreement as information in that [Benjamin] Netanyahu has been quite careful about his comments. Israel is a democracy, and historically democracies have honored the commitments that their governments have made with others along their borders, even with a transition government," Mr. Clinton said in an interview on the eve of the signing of the first pact between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"But I think to ensure that, what we have to do is make this agreement as popular as possible in Israel," he added, "and I mean popular in the deep sense. I don't mean some flimsy poll numbers. The people of Israel need to feel this agreement enhances rather than undermines their security."

He was not troubled by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's unwillingness to put his name on the treaty. "I think the fact that he's coming is a major step. I don't want to put myself in his mind," he said, and then did: "First he wants to give the foreign minister [Shimon

Peres] credit for the work he did... And secondly this is psychological. This has got to be still a difficult thing in Israel. So I'm not troubled."

Mr. Peres says Mr. Rabin personally thinks Mr. Rabin deserves the honor, or he does not want to upset Israelis politically by going all the way; or he does not want to put Yasser Arafat diplomatically on the same level as a head of government. Whatever the reasons, this is Mr. Rabin's historic deal and his name belongs on it. He cannot take everyone else overboard unless he jumps himself.

The gamble on the new Arafat will succeed if Israeli public opinion believes it is succeeding, which depends on (1) future PLO discipline, (2) new treaties with Israel's neighbors and (3) strong new American military, economic and diplomatic support. Mr. Clinton is asserting the third.

Question: When the world clamors for the United States to pressure Israel to make concessions, will he — as George Bush did — use economic aid as a lever on Israel?

Answer: "I do not believe we can get from here to where we want to have to go to wrap this whole thing up

by trying to weaken the position of the Israeli government. The answer to that is yes, I'm not going to do that."

How about asking King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to stop the boycott of Israel, asking the Pope to expedite Vatican recognition of Israel, extending the present "strategic cooperation" to a defense alliance, removing restrictions on the sale of supercomputers to Israel to give them a technological edge, pressing ahead with missile defense aid?

"When I have a strategy for what happens next in countries outside, I'll be glad to announce it; I'm not trying to be fuzzy... When I talked with Prime Minister Rabin... we agreed we would have to get through Monday first, and then we would talk about that, so I would be interested in knowing from the Israelis what they believe we ought to do next... I'm going to develop a whole strategy and I just haven't had time to do it yet, and I can't do it in the course of this interview."

Although a bit behind the power curve, Mr. Clinton believes that his refusal to criticize Mr. Rabin after the Hamas expulsion and the Lebanon

raid "helped set the conditions in which this agreement could occur." I think the replacement of George Bush with a president disinclined to pressure Israel helped push Mr. Arafat into direct negotiations.

In inviting American support for risk-taking, Mr. Rabin has clearly not been saying we'll-do-this-if-you-do-that; his more trusting approach makes good sense. In first forging his daring (if personally unassigned) agreement with his lifelong foe, the Israeli leader challenges the rest of the world to pitch in tomorrow.

President Clinton's message to Americans who identify with those Israeli settlers who feel abandoned and endangered?

"This agreement, if we do it right... will make the people of Israel safer and more secure, and it's worth taking some risks for peace... I'm going to do everything I can to minimize those risks. That's what I believe the obligation of the United States is... We've only said if you believe it's worth it, to take risks for peace, we're going to be there for you. That's what I would say to them, not only to the Israelis, but to their supporters and allies."

The New York Times

Compromisers Can Have What Absolutists Cannot

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — In Tel Aviv years ago, I visited Shabtai Tevet, the Israeli historian and biographer of David Ben-Gurion. We talked about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. I said I thought the two sides had mutual interests that should make peace possible. "How long have the British and the Irish been fighting?" Mr. Tevet asked. "About 700 years," I said. "And you think this is going to end in our lifetimes?"

It did often seem a conflict beyond solution. A century from now, one thought, a U.S. secretary

Peace has great momentum when it becomes a reality for the grasping.

of state would still be talking about a mythical "Middle East peace process."

And so the beginning of peace, the mutual recognition by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, was stunning when it came last week.

Amos Oz, the Israeli writer, told the BBC: "Only one moment in history equals this for me — the creation of the Jewish state by the UN resolution in November 1947." Then he added a crucial insight: "and that was also achieved by compromise."

Reasons for the dramatic turn of events were not hard to find. The PLO's loss of the Soviet Union and the Gulf states as backers, Israel's sheer weakness after 45 years of living under threat and attack, the fundamentalist menace to both. But the deeper reason was that both sides' leaders were ready to live in the imperfect world of compromise.

There would be no Israel if earlier Zionist leaders had not been willing to take half a loaf, as Amos Oz indicated. The UN plan for partition of Palestine was resisted by the absolutists of the Herut Party (now the dominant element in the rightist Likud). David Ben-Gurion accepted the plan, and Israel was born.

The Palestinians said "no" then, as they had repeatedly rejected compromise before and have since. By holding out for all of what they considered their land, they found themselves being offered less and less of it.

Absolutists on both sides have been true to form in their reaction to the historic breakthrough. Radical Palestinian factions threaten to murder Yasser Arafat. Jewish settlers held an angry protest in Jerusalem.

The Likud leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, mischaracterized the Camp David agreement in attacking the new autonomy plan. In a New York Times opinion piece (1/17, Sept. 6) he said that it left Israel to control "the West Bank while the Arabs conduct their own affairs in such matters as health, education and commerce in their towns and villages." In fact, Camp David provided for the end of Israel's occupation regime, withdrawal of its troops from specified locations and election of an area-wide Palestinian administrative council.

Mr. Netanyahu and the settlers really reject the idea of peace. They want Israel to go on ruling 1.5 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza by

force, forever. On those terms there can be no peace. The risks are great. Opponents on both sides are armed and angry. But I do not think the ultras will win the political argument. Peace has too great a momentum when it becomes a reality for the grasping.

Israelis are tired of sending their sons to the West Bank to keep down another people. Most Palestinians, too, want a chance to live a normal life. One important effect of what has happened is that much Palestinian energy will be devoted, now, not to protest and resistance but to the building of a society and its institutions. Committees are already at work making plans for police, roads, schools and the like.

In a crucial passage of his letter to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Yasser Arafat said the PLO "will assume responsibility over all PLO elements and their personnel in order to assure their compliance, prevent violations and discipline violators." If the agreement holds, Mr. Arafat and his colleagues will be preoccupied with their own problems.

Another consequence of the agreement may be — it almost seems safe to say will be — transformation of wider Middle East relationships. The Palestinian conflict has distorted politics in much of the region, and isolated Israel. A great Palestinian scholar, Walid Khalidi, was right when he told Israeli's years ago: "We are your passport to the hinterland."

Giving up part of a national dream is hard. The bitterness of some Israelis and some Palestinians is understandable. Compromise is uncomfortable. But in a crowded world, some accommodation to others' dreams is the only way to peace, to life.

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The New York Times

NAFTA: The Whip's Bolt Should Cost Him His Job

By Lloyd N. Cutler

WASHINGTON — When the Democratic whip, David Bonior, announced that he would use his high office to urge his Democratic colleagues to vote against the North American Free Trade Agreement, he drove one more nail into the coffin of majority party leadership in the U.S. government.

In the 1992 election, the Democratic Party won the presidency, a 57 percent majority of the House and a 57 percent majority (now 56 percent) of the Senate. Exit polls indicated that one reason the voters gave the Democrats control of all three power centers was to end the gridlock between a Republican president and a Democratic Congress.

In any parliamentary democracy, these margins would have been enough for the party to enact most of the program on which it ran and stand accountable at the next election for the results. But those elected under the banner of America's loosely organized political parties feel little collective obligation to enact the party's legislative program. This is especially true of the Democratic Party, where, as the old prizefighter manager Joe Jacobs would have put it, "It's every man for himself."

The three most important legislative issues in the present Congress are the budget deficit, NAFTA and health care reform. All three were endorsed in principle in the 1992 Democratic convention platform. The first to come before Congress was the president's budget plan. Despite major concessions made to win over wavering Democrats, it carried by a one-vote margin in each house.

ed the measure and persuaded most of their colleagues to outvote a solid Republican opposition. But on NAFTA, Mr. Bonior has publicly defected, and Speaker Tom Foley has acknowledged that the House leadership is deeply divided.

It may be that fewer than half of the House Democrats will vote for NAFTA and that a significant majority of the Republicans will be needed if this centerpiece of national policy under both President George Bush and President Bill Clinton is to pass.

This time, with the odd quad of the AFL-CIO, Ross Perot, Ralph Nader and Patrick Buchanan heading the opposition, the Republican leaders may also have difficulty bringing their colleagues along.

Historically, cohesive political parties have been the glue that enabled democratic political systems like America's to make the decisions needed to govern. Today the glue is turning into mercury. And a mercenary legislature that lacks party cohesion and has to form shifting cross-party coalitions to pass or defeat every measure is bound to result in deadlock, incoherence or both.

NAFTA provides a good example. For the modern global economy to flourish, nation-states must be able to negotiate economic agreements — an essential attribute of modern statehood and national survival. If a major agreement negotiated by a Republican president and endorsed by his Democratic successor is rejected by Congress, other nations will draw the obvious conclusion. They will delay the final concessions needed to reach mutual agreement until Congress has been heard from. If the

majority party's leadership is divided and each incumbent member of the majority is free to hold out until his pet concession is gained, final agreements will never be achieved.

A government incapable of making agreements with other nations will be incapable of governing.

Even in parliamentary governments, a majority whip is free to follow his conscience (or his political nose) and vote against a major government measure. But as a matter of party principle, he is obliged first to resign his position as whip and return to the back benches. At the least, this is what Mr. Bonior should do. For him not to do so is to keep his party office but to use its facilities and staff to persuade his colleagues to vote against a key element of the party's program makes a mockery of the idea of the majority party's responsibility to govern.

Think for a moment of what Mr. Bonior's bolt will cost when the Democratic administration's third major legislative initiative — health care reform — comes up for a vote. Like NAFTA, the final health care package is bound to contain some provisions that displease any individual member and omit other provisions that any member dearly wants. How credibly can the majority whip call on his colleagues to vote for a final health care package that is not entirely his or their liking when he has just finished leading the fight against the administration's NAFTA package for the same reason?

If the whip is free to use his office to defeat the other leaders of his party on a major issue like NAFTA, why isn't everyone else free to desert on another major issue like health care?

Democratic president and Democratic congressional majorities to begin with? If congressional leaders are unwilling or unable to deploy their majorities to carry out the party program, we voters may fairly ask whether they are worthy of the trust they sought and received.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was White House counsel in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Paris Expels 2

PARIS — The Minister of the Interior has issued a decree of expulsion against two foreigners — Herr Szuevy, an Austro-Hungarian, living at 4 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, and M. Dolmer, a Swiss, living at 3 boulevard St. Michel. The motive for the expulsion is that they have no visible means of subsistence. The decree was notified to them yesterday morning. Eight days' grace has been accorded them.

1918: Revolutionary Dies

PARIS — The death is announced from Zurich, says the *Figaro*, of Madame Catherine Breshkovskaia, the "Grandmother of the Revolution." She died in Russia — it is not stated exactly where — and according to German statements she will be buried at the expense of the Revolutionary Government. Madame Breshkovskaia was brought back from exile in Siberia after the Russian

revolution, with the prospect of seeing the realization of the dream of her life. But within a few months she saw that instead of the Tsarist regime having given way to an enlightened revolutionary Russia, the new order of things was one of disorder and treason.

1943: Nearing Vesuvius

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA — [From our New York edition:] A front dispatch dated Sunday [Sept. 12] said that American and British forces which landed Thursday west of Salerno had pushed forward over the mountains and were battling German armored units in sight of Mount Vesuvius, less than fifteen miles away. The volcano is fifteen miles north of Amalfi, which the Germans have reported as one of the Allied landing points. The dispatch said that much fighting had taken place in mountainous areas 4,000 feet above sea level.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for various offices and subscription rates.

Handwritten Arabic text: سكو من الأصل

OPINION

Put Morality and Humanity Into the Economic Policies

By William Pfaff

LONDON — The underlying issue is moral in today's debate over economic policy and tariff reductions. It is a moral decision to treat wage levels and employment as neutral factors in the functioning of the marketplace. It is equally a moral decision when a government intervenes in the market to protect wages or create jobs.

History shows high growth occurring both in protected and in open economies. The United States was a high-tariff country until after World War II. Britain became the dominant world industrial power in the 19th and early 20th centuries behind a protectionist system of imperial preference. Protectionism, on the other hand, is generally held to have worsened, if not caused, the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The director of information at GATT, David Woods, said recently, in answer to an earlier column of mine: "If companies need to cut their wages to meet the competition, it may be that they are uncompetitive. It may also mean that they are in the wrong business."

Are IBM, GM, Boeing, Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz and virtually all of America's airlines in the wrong business? They all recently have had to make huge cuts in labor force. The Japanese Labor Ministry has just announced that Japanese industry needs to cut as many as 1.7 million jobs. Are the Japanese in the wrong businesses?

All may be uncompetitive, but uncompetitive by comparison with whom, and according to what standard? Overall Japanese wage levels certainly are uncompetitive with those of mainland China or Malaysia or Indonesia. West European social security costs make European wages uncompetitive with those of Japan. Wages in U.S. and Canadian industry are uncompetitive with those in Mexico.

The moral issue involved in these economic choices is that of ends versus means, one of the most difficult and dangerous of moral problems. What harm are we permitted to inflict in the short term to do good in the long term, when the harm is concrete and immediate, and the causal relationship between the short-term harm and the long-term good nearly a plausible hypothesis?

The trouble with hypothesis is obvious. Leninism justified dictatorship, induced famine with the deaths of millions, committed mass imprisonments, murders and population transfers, all on the basis of a theory that this was necessary to make everyone happy in the future. Millions found this a plausible hypothesis, for a time — including hundreds of thousands of well-meaning Western academics, intellectuals and workers.

I believe that the sound general rule is to do as little concrete and immediate harm as possible. Obviously one makes policy on the basis of a theory about its consequences. But the theory is not a reality. Reality is what exists around us.

What harm may we inflict in the short term to do hypothetical good in the long term?

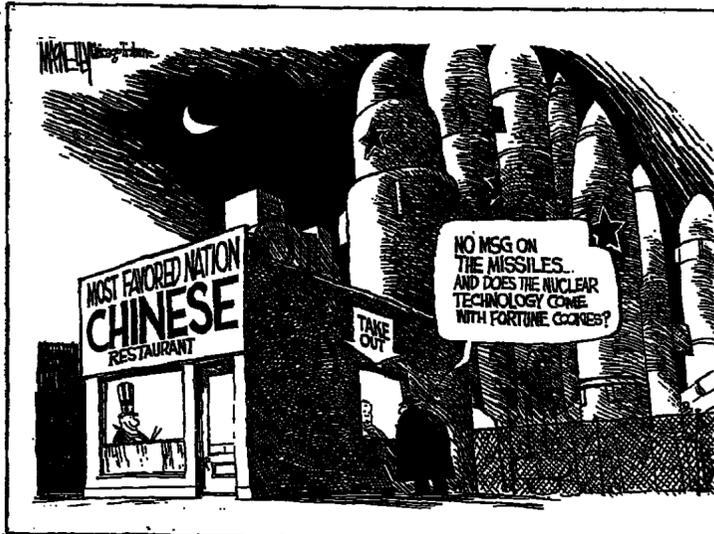
means to ends that must be defined in terms of social and political values. The critic might also say that if in today's circumstances national competitiveness is to be sought through lowering wages and increasing unemployment, with accompanying human suffering, this is a moral choice as well as an economic one.

The difficulties posed for society cannot be resolved by the simple assertion that increased competitiveness all round and lowered tariffs everywhere will produce greater human happiness in the longer term. This cannot be proved. It is an argument based on a theory.

The current public policy debate takes place between a new orthodoxy that demands restrictive economic policies to reduce inflation, plus free trade to produce competitiveness, and the immediate cost of falling employment and production, and advocates of a Keynesian policy that would promote growth, demand and production.

The orthodox say that there is a necessary economic theory that will produce jobs and prosperity tomorrow. The Keynesians say that growth can be created without the inflation that accompanied growth in the 1970s and '80s (although not in the '30s and '60s). Both sides can cite evidence for their views, but neither can prove its case.

The orthodox say that in international trade, lifting barriers and increasing competition between low-wage and high-wage economies will benefit both by causing both to grow. This again is the



A European Image of Asia That Serves No One Well

By Robert Elegant

LIEGE, Belgium — In a recent demonstration in this industrial city, a labor leader declared that Britain was "taking unfair advantage by refusing to enforce the same minimum wages and working conditions agreed on by the rest of the European Community." She added, "Britain is stealing jobs from us and becoming the Taiwan of Europe."

MEANWHILE

toward East Asia that is common among Europeans. It is a compound of ignorance, prejudice, fear and envy.

For Taiwan is one of the great success stories of our time. By hard work, entrepreneurial daring and keen assessment of markets, a state that a few decades ago appeared doomed to poverty has become the world's biggest holder of foreign exchange. It has moved from an authoritarian system toward representative government, while slowly repairing

the damage done to the country's environment in its rush to riches.

Yet to the Belgian labor leader and many other Europeans, Taiwan means only one thing: a country that profits unfairly by exporting goods made by underpaid labor.

That is dead wrong. Europeans too often fail to acknowledge the vast improvement in wages and working conditions in Taiwan. They carp, unimpressed, at imaginary bugbears but do not praise the transformation of a former Japanese colony into a strong industrialized nation.

Such denigration applies not only to Taiwan but to all the resurgent nations of East Asia, even Japan. From freedom to the Asian and the Ural, the common European attitude toward Asians is firmly grounded in ignorance, racism and fear of the unknown — as well as the salaciousness that has made European men major clients of the sex industry in Thailand, the Philippines and now Vietnam.

That sorry mixture is no basis for mutually advantageous relations. Almost equally damaging to Europe's interests is indifference to East Asia, the fastest growing region in the world.

Many Americans, too, are misinformed or uninformed about Asia. But they see the region as a neighbor on the Pacific Rim — sometimes pesky, but still a neighbor. Some Europeans feel residual concern for former colonies: the British for India, the Dutch for Indonesia, the French for Indochina. But that concern is largely marginal and nostalgic, if seasoned with commercial ambition.

Too many Europeans still look on Asians as strange little yellow and brown people who may be cunning, even competent, but are not to be taken seriously. In their minds, Europe remains the only true civilization, the hub around which all else revolves.

Europeans will congratulate themselves on speaking, say, Italian, French and Spanish, which are much alike. But they look puzzled if you admit proficiency in Chinese and Japanese, two unrelated languages. It is as if speaking Chinese or Japanese were on a par with being able to wiggle your ears; remarkable, perhaps commendable, but irrelevant.

In the 19th century, Europeans showed their contempt for the weakness of Asia by colonizing large parts of the continent. In the 20th century, first Japan and later China were seen as mortal threats. Many Europeans still think of Asians either as exploited coolies or fabled plotters.

Despite some good reporting, the inhabitants of the most populous continent are poorly understood in Europe. The image of Asia in Europe must be sharply revised to match reality, not myth.

The writer, a novelist and former Asia correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and Newsweek, divides his time between Europe and Asia. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hopes for Mideast Peace: Toward a Wider Vision

Regarding "Mideast: A Triumph of Realism and Self-Interest, Not Idealism" (Opinion, Sept. 8) by Abba Eban:

It was refreshing to read Abba Eban's analysis of the Israeli-Palestinian accord. It is clear that a sea change is occurring in the Middle East when a former Israeli foreign minister concedes the futility of military rule and advocates land for peace.

The Israeli-Palestinian issue, which has always been at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is now rightly the focus of negotiation and Palestine Liberation Organization can engage in public dialogue in cause for considerable optimism, and their declaration of principles represents an important breakthrough.

Naturally, concern has been expressed in many quarters about aspects of the accord. It is true that vital issues — the final status of all the occupied territories, comprehensive regional peace and security, settlements and refugees — have yet to be addressed. Amid newfound hope, we must not lose sight of these issues; but neither should these concerns prejudice a fresh and much-needed stimulus to the search for peace.

Jordan welcomes these developments, having played a vital part in bringing the talks to this stage. Our belief that peace is in the common interest has always been reflected in our actions, not least in fully supporting the Palestinians in their quest for self-determination in their his-

Let the Yugoslavs Vote

With negotiations between the parties involved in the ex-Yugoslavia drama again in an impasse, one wonders whether a totally different approach could offer a glimmer of hope. The United Nations could organize and supervise a referendum to find out what ordinary ex-Yugoslavs really want: continued strife or some restoration of a federal or confederal set-up, which would borrow positive elements of Yugoslavia as it functioned under Tito (language and religious autonomy, for example) while providing for maximum autonomy for the constituent republics. The economic demise of former Yugoslavia contributed to the present drama. Strong financial and economic underpinning of any new confederal set-up should be provided by the international community. The United Nations has impressive experience in organizing and supervising elections and referendums. A Security Council initiative could set things in motion. Crazy as it may seem, a referendum might provide a way out.

EL HASSAN BIN TALAL, Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Amman.

At a time when the whole world is rejoicing over the mutual recognition of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, it seems strange that American pundits such as Charles Krauthammer and George F. Will (IHT, Sept. 9) should be grumbling about Israel's "gamble" and speculating about all the disasters that might result from Palestinian autonomy. When peace breaks out, there are always a few who find it difficult to adopt an attitude of trust toward the former adversary. But if Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres are satisfied that the risk for Israel is not excessive, and if a majority of Israelis support the idea of peaceful co-existence with their closest neighbors, why should these opinion-makers object? They are right on one point: There is no guarantee that the settlement will evolve in ideal fashion. The conflict festered for too long and fundamentalists were given too much time to profit. But now that accord is at hand, I for one am in full support.

JOHAN KAUFMANN, Former Dutch Ambassador to the United Nations, The Hague.

Security Council Criteria

Regarding "India and the UN" (Letters, Aug. 26):

Martin Salgado is entitled to his opinion that India's becoming a member of

Keelhaul the Cook

Regarding "Blondie" (Comics, Aug. 25): Dagwood's musical chef should stick to short-order cooking. He states that the first number he'll play on his tuba is "Anchors Away." The correct title is "Anchors Aweigh," and refers to a ship weighing anchor on leaving port.

JAIDEEP E. MENON, Nicosia.

MATTHEW E. MORAN, New York.

BOOKS

SUMMER OF FEAR

By T. Jefferson Parker. 359 pages. St. Martin's, \$19.95

Reviewed by George P. Pelecanos

IN the middle of an unusually hot California summer, a serial killer who calls himself the Midnight Eye is terrorizing the hill community of Laguna Beach.

Calmly walking into unlocked houses, leaving behind horribly disfigured human and animal corpses, the killer has thrown a jolt of sweat-soaked nightmare into the Orange County Dream.

On one of those typically sweltering nights, Russ Monroe sits in his car outside the house of a former lover, Amber Mae, and contemplates going inside.

By all accounts, Monroe, an ex-cop turned crime writer, should not be marked at the house at all.

He's parked now and deeply in love with his wife, Isabelle. But Isabelle is suffering from an inoperable brain tumor, wheelchair-bound and rapidly deteriorating.

Despair, desire and alcohol have brought Monroe to Amber's house. And so he goes through the door.

Once inside, he finds the unsuspectably destroyed body of a woman in Amber's bed, a victim of the Midnight Eye, a fact he surmises from a blood-written message on the bedroom wall.

Monroe unwisely leaves the crime scene; upon his return, the body is gone, the evidence virtually wiped clean.

It's a perfect noir setup, and one that the author T. Jefferson Parker handles with authority, in this his new novel, "Summer of Fear."

Monroe eventually finds the body, stuffed in his own garage freezer. It's clear that he's being framed by someone close to him, though the reasons for that are vague.

The suspects include Martin Parish, an unstable, brooding cop and Amber's former husband; Eric Wald, a vain, self-promoting and brilliant criminologist; and Grace, Monroe's troubled, illegitimate daughter by Amber.

All of them, including Monroe, are hardened with obsessional ties to Amber Mae. In the meantime, Monroe has been contacted by the Midnight Eye, and now he's working with the police to stop the killings, which are escalating in numbers and brutality.

He is also struggling to maintain his sanity and sobriety in the face of his wife's terminal illness. In this particular summer, "death seemed everywhere, common as air."

Parker displays his customary gifts for controlled pacing and heroic plotting that have been improving steadily since his first novel, the acclaimed "Laguna Heat."

Flora Lewis, columnist, has been reading "The Creators" by Daniel J. Boorstin.

"It has an overwhelming sweep of cultural history and its many sources. I am reading it slowly in gulps. I have taken recesses with thrillers and a pseudonym of President Mitterand written by an anonymous author."

(Thomas Quinn Curtis, IHT)

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Chess

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prohibiting 25...Qd7 in view of 26 Qb8 mate and 25...Qb3 in view of 26 Qc7 with a winning threat of 27 Qc6. There was no choice except for Vukic to drop two minor pieces for a rook with 25...Bd6 26 Rd6 Nd6 27 Qd6.

Vukic gave up several pawns to get his rooks into play, but his game was not to be saved. After 43 Nf7, it would have been useless to go on with 43...Rc4 44 g4 Rf5 45 Rf5 Rf5 46 g5 Rf5 47 f5 a5 48 g6 hg 49 fg a4 50 g7 Rf6 51 Nf6, so Vukic gave up.

George P. Pelecanos is the author of the novels "A Firing Offense," "Nick's Trip" and the forthcoming "Shoedog."

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سكنا من الأصل

# NYSE

## Monday's Closing

Prices include the nationwide price up to 15 minutes on Wall Street and do not reflect the trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110 1/4	+1/4
MSFT	34 1/2	+1/2
ORCL	28 1/2	+1/2
INTL	10 1/2	+1/4
DIS	25 1/2	+1/4
WAL	42 1/2	+1/2
AMZN	18 1/2	+1/4
GOOG	28 1/2	+1/2
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## Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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IBM	112.00	+0.25
MSFT	48.00	+0.12
ORCL	38.00	+0.10
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.08
WMT	45.00	+0.15
PG	35.00	+0.05
KO	28.00	+0.02
CVX	55.00	+0.10
BP	42.00	+0.08
AMT	18.00	+0.03
DUK	32.00	+0.05
WDC	15.00	+0.02
TRW	12.00	+0.01
YUM	22.00	+0.04
CLX	30.00	+0.06
LLY	40.00	+0.12
MRK	35.00	+0.08
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WAT	12.00	+0.01
AMR	10.00	+0.01
UAL	8.00	+0.01
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WAL	1.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	112.00	+0.25
MSFT	48.00	+0.12
ORCL	38.00	+0.10
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.08
WMT	45.00	+0.15
PG	35.00	+0.05
KO	28.00	+0.02
CVX	55.00	+0.10
BP	42.00	+0.08
AMT	18.00	+0.03
DUK	32.00	+0.05
WDC	15.00	+0.02
TRW	12.00	+0.01
YUM	22.00	+0.04
CLX	30.00	+0.06
LLY	40.00	+0.12
MRK	35.00	+0.08
ABB	20.00	+0.03
MDA	18.00	+0.02
TRV	15.00	+0.01
WAT	12.00	+0.01
AMR	10.00	+0.01
UAL	8.00	+0.01
DLA	7.00	+0.01
SWK	6.00	+0.01
WAL	5.00	+0.01
WMT	4.00	+0.01
WAL	3.00	+0.01
WAL	2.00	+0.01
WAL	1.00	+0.01

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NYSE

Monday's Closing Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various stock listings such as AIG, Amgen, and others.

Table with columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NYSE stock listings.

Table with columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NYSE stock listings.

Table with columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NYSE stock listings.

Table with columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NYSE stock listings.

Table with columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NYSE stock listings.

Continued on Page 15

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Advertisements by funds listed. Not all fund questions are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on fund prices.

Large table of International Funds with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various fund categories like Global, Bond, Equity, and Money Market.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

TRIB INDEX

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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, September 14, 1993

Cambodia Belongs In ASEAN

By Kavit Chhankhant...

### THE TRIB INDEX: 108.37

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

110  
100  
90  
80

1980 1981 1982 1983 1993

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Index	Prev.	% change
Asia/Pacific	25%	126.90	126.23	+0.53
Europe	40%	108.47	108.72	-0.25
N. America	35%	93.73	93.77	-0.04

Industrial Sectors	Index	Prev.	% change
Energy	106.82	107.03	-0.20
Utilities	114.58	114.74	-0.14
Finance	119.00	118.59	+0.41
Services	117.07	117.05	+0.02

## Du Pont Plans to Lay Off 4,500

**WILMINGTON, Delaware** — Du Pont Co. said Monday that it would lay off 4,500 employees, or about 7 percent of the work force in its U.S. chemicals business, as part of a \$3 billion restructuring.

The company said the layoffs, which are to be completed by the middle of 1994, are designed to streamline Du Pont's U.S. operations in response to an overcapacity of chemical products worldwide.

During the past two years, the company has shed 12,000 of its 133,000 workers. Analysts estimated layoffs and operating changes made so far have reached \$1 billion in annual savings, short of the company's target of \$3 billion in reductions.

Du Pont said it was planning a similar restructuring in Europe, although plans are not completed.

The company said it expected the U.S. restructuring to result in an after-tax charge of about \$375 million in the third quarter. Du Pont's stock closed up \$1.75, at \$49.625.

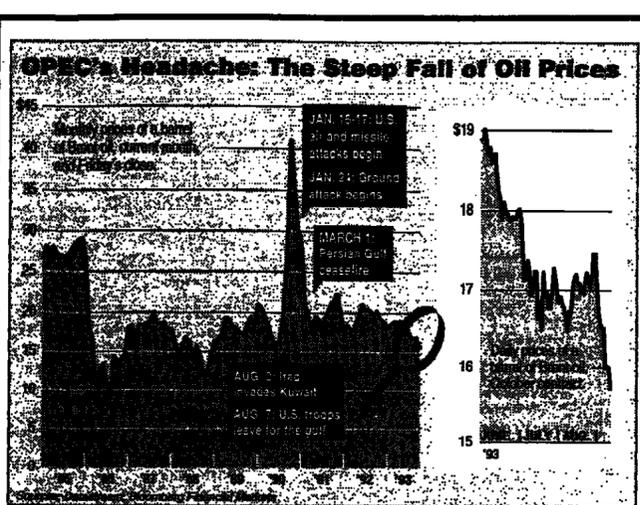
One analyst, Paul Raman of S.G. Warburg & Co., estimated Du Pont would lay off 3,000 in Europe.

"Volume growth is going to be very weak, so the only way they can derive growth is with cost-cutting," Mr. Raman said.

Most of the U.S. job cuts announced Monday will occur in Du Pont's core nylon business.

In earlier cost-cutting programs, the company cut jobs at its Delaware headquarters and shed costs from fringe or weak businesses.

By targeting a business like nylon, a product invented by Du Pont researchers, the company has signaled it has now turned its attention to reducing costs at its strong businesses, too, Mr. Raman said.



## For OPEC, Bad to Worse

### Oil Glut, Price Fall Seen Continuing

**By Youssef M. Ibrahim**  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — A steady drop in the demand for fuel and energy around the world combined with record high production in the North Sea and by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, have pushed world oil prices down to the lowest level in three years. Many analysts have predicted that prices could fall to a low not seen since the oil price collapse of 1986.

Since June, oil prices have dropped more than \$3 a barrel, bringing the average price currently to about \$15.82 a barrel on spot markets in London and about \$16.95 a barrel in the United States.

Industry executives and analysts say markets are so flooded with oil that prices might slide to about \$10 a barrel in the next few months, around the low point of the mid-1980s, presenting the industrial economies with a welcomed lift and consumers around the world with a windfall.

Seven years ago, when oil prices were falling, the biggest beneficiaries were the industrialized nations — nearly all of them major oil importers. If the past is any guide, lower oil prices will aid economic growth, which could give a definite lift to the weak economies in Europe and Japan and coax along the fledgling recoveries in the United States and Britain.

Since energy costs are a large component of a range of goods — from food to machinery — low oil prices generally hold down inflationary pressures.

For some fuel-dependent industries, like airlines, lower oil prices have meant that fuel costs have remained at last year's level, slightly lower than had been expected.

Aviation fuel is a comparative bargain. From a systemwide average of \$1.14 a gallon (3.8 liters) in October 1990, in the months leading up to the Persian Gulf war, it fell steadily soon after.

American Airlines said it paid an average of 77 cents a gallon in 1990, 68 cents a gallon in 1991 and 62.5 cents last year. The price has remained in the low 60s this year.

"That's a penny or two a gallon lower than we expected in 1993," said Tim Smith, a spokesman for American. He attributed the lower-than-expected price to the inability of OPEC to maintain production quotas and downward pressure on oil prices from Iraq's eagerness to export once the United Nations' post-Gulf War embargo of the country is lifted.

But lower oil prices have brought problems to OPEC producers, including Saudi Arabia, the largest in the world, and Kuwait. In terms of the dollar's purchasing power today, OPEC is now collecting less than what it did in 1973 for its oil sales. The current price is also far below the OPEC target of \$21 a barrel.

With oil revenues shrinking steadily, the Saudi and Kuwaiti economies have gone into deficit.

See PETROLEUM, Page 15

## IBM Reshapes, Playing Down Mainframes

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**NEW YORK** — The IBM chairman, Louis V. Gerstner Jr., announced Monday a reshaping of the company's divisions aimed at making them more efficient and easier for outsiders to understand.

The changes, contained in a letter to employees, also underlined International Business Machines Corp.'s decreased reliance on mainframe computers as a source of sales and profit. IBM's mainframe operation has been renamed and will report to John M. Thompson, the executive who heads the company's \$4.5 billion minicomputer operations.

The mainframe unit, formerly called the Application Business Systems Unit, will be part of the new Large Scale Processing Division, which includes minicomputers.

The letter, which was released by IBM, said Mr. Gerstner was creating a corporate executive committee that will have an overall focus on corporate results, making IBM business units work in a responsive way to serve customers.

Mr. Gerstner said Vice Chairman Paul Rizzo, who was recalled earlier this year from Duke University's Fuqua School of Management, will no longer have direct responsibility for the company's divisions, but will work on companywide issues and serve as Mr. Gerstner's deputy.

In addition, Mr. Gerstner said he would do away with an IBM institution called the Management Committee, top executives who would regularly convene to settle disputes between operating groups and sometimes within them. In its place will be a worldwide management council that will meet only four or five times a year to discuss operating results and companywide initiatives.

Mr. Gerstner, in office only five months, said the new, 11-member corporate executive committee "is not a layer of operating management" but will advise him on policy issues "that cut across multiple units" of the company.

Mr. Thompson, who will oversee the company's mainframe and minicomputer operations, was named to the committee, while Nicholas M. Donofrio, chief of the mainframe division, was not. He now reports to Mr. Thompson, instead of to Mr. Gerstner, as he did previously.

So far this year, IBM's mainframe division has been battered by recession and shift to smaller kinds of computers. But the division has also announced a series of new products that were more based on workstation and minicomputer technology than old mainframe systems.

(AP, Reuters)

## Texaco Chemical Unit Sold

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**HOUSTON** — Kerry Packer, Australia's richest man, is joining with the Utah chemicals magnate Jon Huntsman to buy Texaco Inc.'s chemical operations for \$1.06 billion. Mr. Huntsman and the oil company announced Monday.

A 50-50 venture, Huntsman Corp., is to acquire Texaco Chemical Co.

The venture will be held by Huntsman Financial Corp., a privately held company based in Salt Lake City like Mr. Huntsman's main business, Huntsman Chemical Corp., and by Mr. Packer's Consolidated Press Holdings, privately held in Sydney.

Texaco will retain chemical operations at its El Dorado, Kansas, oil refinery and at Star Enterprise's oil refinery in Delaware City, Delaware.

Huntsman Chemical, which was created in 1982 and has expanded rapidly through acquisitions, expects revenue of \$1.85 billion in 1993.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

## Thinking Ahead

### Europe Is Bigger Than France

**By Reginald Dale**  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — It is amazing how easily people still fall for French propaganda. And it is happening again as French diplomacy pulls out all the stops to promote French farm interests as the Uruguay Round of trade lurches towards its denouement.

For years France has successfully promoted a Francocentric view of Europe, the rationale of which goes something like this: France is by definition the most European of all countries. Others are more or less European depending on how much they resemble France and/or conform to French wishes. Thus the more other countries respect French interests, speak French, and buy Mirage fighters and TGV trains, the more European they are.

Of course, many French people actually believe it, but there is no reason why others should continue to be taken in.

By this logic, for example, France has gained widespread currency for the view that Britain, in so many ways the antithesis of France, hardly qualifies as a European country. But while Britons mostly do not mind being told they are not Europeans, Germans do.

Germany has always been the prime target. Through the postwar period, the French have found it relatively easy to brainwash the Germans into believing that the best way of being accepted as good Europeans is to go along with France. Moreover, the Germans are warned, if they weaken the Franco-German axis (by disagreeing with France), the whole concept of "Europe" is threatened.

In today's reunited Germany, the argument is beginning to wear thin. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl fell for it once again at the end of last month when he expressed sympathy for France's lone bid to scupper the Blair House agreement between the United States and the EC on agriculture, a vital ingredient in a final Uruguay Round package. Although the French position is minimal both to Kohl and to wider European interests, Mr. Kohl felt that the tallies of Franco-German unity obliged him to ride to France's rescue.

Astonishingly, as if to trumpet to the world that the old ruse still works, Jacques Delors, the supposedly independent president of the EC Commission, immediately complimented Mr. Kohl for choosing "a grand vision of Europe" over Germany's own interests. Mr. Delors, of course, is French, and he still wants to be president of France.

But on this occasion the French position not only harms European unity, it also directly challenges the commission's own authority. As one of the agreement's authors, the commission has quite rightly rejected France's attempts to reopen the Blair House accord.

What is ironic about this swirl of disinformation and moral blackmail is that it obscures the fact that the French do have a point in their objections to Blair House. The agreement is in practice likely to favor U.S. wheat exporters over their French rivals and the French may well be right in complaining that it goes beyond existing reforms of the EC's Common Agricultural Policy. Other countries' farmers, although they are not squealing so loudly, will suffer too.

But that is not a reason for renegotiating the agreement, as the other 11 EC governments realize. Regardless of the Uruguay Round, European agricultural policy has to be painfully reformed. It is far too expensive (out of each franc the average French farmer earns, 47 centimes — or nearly half — are subsidies) and it has to be adapted to make way for Eastern Europe's integration into the West European economy — a far bigger challenge than the Uruguay Round.

Mr. Kohl should be brave enough to tell the French once and for all that French interests are not synonymous with those of Europe. If a good fairy were to grant Europe one economic wish today, it should be for the Uruguay Round's successful completion as soon as possible.

For the Franco-German axis to be beneficial to Europe, Bonn must not join Paris in working against the majority interest. On the contrary, Germany should use its privileged position to insist that Paris align itself with the wider European interest, not vice versa. In the fight over the Uruguay Round, the European interest requires that Paris shift position, not everybody else. Strangely, although the French do not seem to realize it, so does France's economic interest, too.

## Paramount Field Clear For Viacom

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**NEW YORK** — The chairman of Paramount Communications Inc., Martin S. Davis, said Monday he has not received any buyout offers from other major media concerns, countering speculation his plans to merge with Viacom Inc. would only invite others to bid for his company.

Some observers had suggested that Viacom's \$8.2 billion deal to acquire Paramount would give rise to other bids, possibly from Barry Diller, the head of QVC Network Inc., or from the cable concern Tele-Communications Inc.

Paramount's stock jumped \$3.50 to \$64.625 on Monday, while Viacom B shares slid \$2.75 to \$56.625.

The merged company plans to expand aggressively, the chiefs of the two media companies pledged at a news conference. "The possibilities are unlimited," said Mr. Davis, who will become CEO of Paramount Viacom International. "We are both opportunistic and we will be there 90."

A new business widely expected to emerge from the new company will be a fifth TV network. Mr. Davis and the Viacom chief, Sumner M. Redstone, hinted strongly that a new network was high on their list of priorities once the deal is completed.

"There are all kinds of opportunities and all kinds of the word I hate — synergies," Mr. Redstone said. (UPI, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

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### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Sept. 13

Cross Rates	Sept. 13	Eurocurrency Deposits	Sept. 13
Australian dollar	1.4800	1-month	3.00%
Canadian dollar	0.7500	3-month	3.12%
Japanese yen	145.00	6-month	3.25%
Swiss franc	1.7500	1-year	3.50%
British pound	1.6500	1-month	3.75%
French franc	6.5500	3-month	3.87%
German mark	1.3600	6-month	4.00%
Italian lira	1936.00	1-year	4.12%
Spanish peseta	166.64		
Portuguese escudo	200.48		
Belgian franc	36.36		
Dutch guilder	3.7603		
Scandinavian currencies			
Swedish krona	8.4660		
Norwegian krone	4.7560		
Denmark krone	6.4600		
Other Dollar Values			
Japanese yen	145.00		
British pound	1.6500		
French franc	6.5500		
German mark	1.3600		
Italian lira	1936.00		
Spanish peseta	166.64		
Portuguese escudo	200.48		
Belgian franc	36.36		
Dutch guilder	3.7603		
Swedish krona	8.4660		
Norwegian krone	4.7560		
Denmark krone	6.4600		
Forward Rates			
30-day	1.3500	30-day	1.3500
60-day	1.3500	60-day	1.3500
90-day	1.3500	90-day	1.3500
180-day	1.3500	180-day	1.3500
360-day	1.3500	360-day	1.3500

MARKET DIARY

Optimism Persists On Wall Street

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks rose on Monday, as a decline among drug and health-care shares failed to overshadow lingering optimism about low interest rates.

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.58 points, to 3,634.21. Advancing common stocks led declining issues by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

Trading was moderate, as about 243.4 million shares changed hands on the NYSE.

The Nasdaq Composite Index of over-the-counter stocks fell 3.98, to 740.32.

Health-care issues stumbled on concern about President Bill Clinton's plan to reform the nation's medical system. A draft of the plan, to be formally introduced on Sept. 22, has circulated in the last week.

Dollar Is a Beneficiary As Investors Sell Marks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar rose Monday in calm trading against most major foreign currencies, swept higher by some profit-taking in the Deutsche mark.

Dealers attributed the dollar's rise to general profit-taking in mark positions built up over the last few weeks, when the German

Foreign Exchange

currency rose strongly against the dollar and its major European counterparts. The French franc and the Italian lira also rose against the mark Monday, with the franc gaining 2 percent, to 3.47 to the mark, while the lira rose 1 percent, to 954 to the mark, in European trading.

The dollar's strength was compounded by the expiration of currency futures and options on Chicago's International Monetary Market, analysts said.

The U.S. currency closed in New York at 1.6077 DM, up from 1.5970 on Friday. It also gained to 1.4025 Swiss francs from 1.4010 francs, but fell to 5.6013 French francs from 5.6375.

"This whole week was started by a snowballing of mark weakness in Europe," said Stuart Frost, currency

American Home Products Corp. lost 5.1 percent.

The stock market continues to get help from the decline in interest rates, which are at the lowest level since the mid-1960s. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed at 5.86 percent, down from Friday's level of 5.87 percent.

The decline is tied to the release of favorable inflation news and doubts about the strength of the economic recovery.

But analysts and fund managers are generally becoming less optimistic about the stock market's prospects. Stocks are nearing the point where traders would prefer good economic news to just low interest rates, said Don Hays, investment strategist at Wheat First Butcher & Singer.

The economic recovery clearly is sluggish, and that may translate into lower-than-expected earnings in future quarters, he said.

"The stock market is soon going to start to overtake interest rates and focus on the economy," said William Rafferty, market analyst at Smith Barney Shearson Inc.

"When this happens, the stock market is going to fall."

Mellon Bank Corp. fell 3/4 to 56 1/4. The bank filed suit in a dispute with American Express and Primerica over its profitable mutual fund administration business.

Analysts at NatWest Markets said some key trends lines were broken and there was a certain amount of profit-taking on the mark. Most of the action centered around the French franc and lira.

"The market may also be thinking the French are a lot more serious about clinging to the mark with higher interest rates than was initially bargained for," Mr. Frost said.

The Bank of France left its key rate unchanged at 6.75 percent Monday despite expectations of a cut.

The dollar was also higher against the Japanese yen, gaining to 106.25 yen from 105.25, and against the British pound, which slumped to \$1.5465 from \$1.5518.

Analysts said they did not expect the dollar's rise to last, though. Recent indications that the U.S. economy remains sluggish, combined with the unlikelihood that the Bundesbank will again trim interest rates, has pulled the rug out from under any major rally.

A string of U.S. economic news due out later in the week is also expected to confirm that inflation pressures remain subdued and that the Federal Reserve Board is under little pressure to boost its 3 percent discount rate in the near future.

(UPI, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Active table listing top trading stocks like IBM, Microsoft, and Intel with their volume, high, low, and last prices.

AMEX Most Active table listing top trading stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

NASDAQ Most Active table listing top trading stocks on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations.

NYSE Diary table showing market activity for the NYSE.

AMEX Diary table showing market activity for the AMEX.

NASDAQ Diary table showing market activity for the NASDAQ.

Dow Jones Averages table showing indices for Industrials, Transp., Finance, and SP 500.

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NYSE Indexes table showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Transp., Finance, and Utilities.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Finance, and Utilities.

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S&P 100 Index Options table showing call and put options for various months.

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NASDAQ Stock Index table showing High, Low, Close, and Change.

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Company table showing company names and their stock prices.

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U.S. FUTURES table showing futures for Grains, Metals, and Livestock.

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Metals table showing futures for Aluminum, Copper, and Gold.

Livestock table showing futures for Cattle and Hogs.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND table showing yields for various maturities.

U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND table showing yields for various maturities.

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Caterpillar Recoups \$350 Million Taxes PEORIA, Ill. (AP) — Caterpillar Inc. said Monday that the Internal Revenue Service had agreed to pay it a \$350 million tax refund related to its export sales from 1979 through 1987.

Mellon Sues Over Boston Co. Purchase PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — Mellon Bank Corp. said Monday that it had filed suit in federal court alleging that Primerica Inc. and American Express Co. had damaged the value of Boston Co. after Mellon paid \$1.45 billion for it.

Asbestos Insurance Lets Grace Down BOCA RATON, Florida (Reuters) — W.R. Grace & Co. said Monday that it would take a third-quarter charge of \$300 million after taxes due to a reduction in its insurance coverage for asbestos property-damage claims.

For the Record AmSouth Bancorp. of Birmingham, Alabama, is buying Fortune Bancorp Inc., based in Clearwater, Florida, for about \$285 million in cash and stock.

Weekend Box Office table showing box office receipts for various movies like 'The Fugitive' and 'True Romance'.

Gold Plummet Below \$350

NEW YORK — Gold prices fell sharply Monday in follow-through selling of the metal after Friday's report of restrained inflation in the United States, dealers said.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Tokyo, and Sydney.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures markets including Grains, Metals, and Livestock.

NYSE

Table of NYSE stock market activity including various stock prices and market indices.

Handwritten note: '1500' with a signature.

# The Independent's 15p Problem Can It Revamp and Fight Price Cut by The Times?

By Suzanne Cassidy  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch's decision to slash the price of his venerable, but unprofitable flagship British newspaper, The Times, could not have come at a worse time for the paper's closest rival, The Independent.

The price cut, which took effect last Monday, has been seen by media analysts, journalists and The Independent itself as a direct assault on the seven-year-old daily.

Peter Stothard, editor of The Times, said sales of his newspaper had risen an estimated 20 percent since its price was cut from 45 pence (about 69 cents) to 30 pence. On Saturday, its rivals said the reduced-priced Times had fared even better for the week; they estimated the sales gain at 30 percent to 40 percent.

Late last week, The Independent urged the Office of Fair Trading to investigate the price cut, saying it constituted "an anti-competitive course of conduct." Andreas Whittam Smith, editor of The Independent, said that "our best estimates suggest that The Times would need to increase its circulation by over 60 percent to break even at a price of 30 pence.

Mr. Whittam Smith has also announced The Independent will refuse advertising from any holdings of News International PLC, parent of The Times, as long as Mr. Murdoch "persists in his attempt to destroy us by unfair means."

Before The Times price cut, The Independent, which still sells for 45 pence, was under pressure. Now, said Tony Loyne, publisher of The U.K. Press Gazette, an industry weekly, "I think everybody, including those who work on it, fears that The Independent might go."

Britain's recession, which is beginning to lift, has left no newspaper unscathed. But for The Independent, the latest six-month circulation figures were particularly worrisome.

According to the Audit Bureau of Circulation, The Independent's average circulation for the first six months of the year was down nearly 8 percent, to 346,734, compared with nearly the same period in 1992. The Times was down 6.3 percent, to 365,876. Both remained far behind the Daily Telegraph, at 1,022,000, and just behind The Guardian, at 1,153,960.

At its peak in October 1989, The Independent's circulation was 423,000.

While its competitors have been adding sec-

tions and introducing color photographs, The Independent has had little money to invest.

Newspaper Publishing PLC, The Independent's parent company, is planning to give the newspaper a new look this fall, and, for the longer term, is proposing a financial restructuring to raise capital. But it is a tricky proposition: independence, financial as well as editorial, has been a tenet of the newspaper.

The Independent, since its founding in 1984, has not supported a political party. It was backed not by a press baron or conglomerate, but a broad group of investors.

It soon found a niche in what had been thought to be a mature market. In the year ended September 1989, Newspaper Publishing made a profit of just over \$5 million.

Then, in 1990, as the recession was beginning, it started The Independent on Sunday, which created a financial drain.

The company has not made a significant profit since. But its recent break-even performance "is not a bad record" in light of the recession, said a spokesman, Charles Cook.

# Lloyd's Opening To Firms Draws Protest by 'Names'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lloyd's of London, breaking with 305 years of tradition, unveiled a plan Monday to allow corporations to invest in it for the first time.

But many of the wealthy individuals who have been shouldering the billions of dollars of losses at Lloyd's in recent years are threatening to block the plan unless the insurance market moves to insulate them from personal financial ruin.

"If we achieve nothing else, we'll delay the entry of corporate capital by one year," said Claud Gurney, a Lloyd's investor and critic of its management, who has stopped underwriting policies because of his losses. "And the more delay the better, as far as we're concerned."

Members of Lloyd's suffered a combined pre-tax loss of nearly \$3.56 billion (\$8.61 billion) in 1988-90, the last three reporting years.

Managers of Lloyd's said in July that the only way to save the insurance market was to allow corporations to invest in it. Previously in its three-century history, only individuals — known as "names" in Lloyd's parlance — had been permitted to invest in it.

Although they often made huge profits, the names also pledged to use all their personal wealth if necessary to cover losses on the policies they were backing.

A series of natural disasters and giant industrial-liability claims combined in recent years to send the Lloyd's market into insolvency. Some names have gone bankrupt, and a few have committed suicide.

The rules for corporate investors, contained in a 106-page document released Monday, were adopted last week by the Lloyd's Council, the central body that regulates the market. If they are not blocked, they will take effect at the beginning of 1994.

Under the plan, corporate members must have a net worth of at least \$1.5 million. Those whose assets total less than \$5 million must keep about \$1.5 million in "highly liquid assets," such as stocks, bonds and bank deposits.

"The future of Lloyd's lies in their ability to attract corporate capital," said Daniel Marren, chief executive of Commercial Risk Reinsurance Co. in Stamford, Connecticut.

The individuals who oppose the plan are particularly upset that it shelters corporate investors from losses incurred before their entry into the market while leaving the names wholly responsible for such losses.

Under the market's current system, all members belong to syndicates. A member must pay for his syndicate's losses, even if he was not a member in the year for which a claim is filed.

Management of Lloyd's discounts the dissenters' threat. Delaying the advent of corporate capital would require a majority vote of the membership, but a vote on the question in August, before the issuance of the detailed plan, showed that the names favored the plan by a ratio of more than 3-to-1.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Investor's Europe

Index	Monday	Prev. Close	% Change
London	1,972.97	1,861.44	+6.00
Paris	728.88	722.16	+0.92
Frankfurt	1,398.43	1,368.48	+2.19
Amsterdam	2,383.86	2,366.40	+0.74
Brussels	3,024.80	3,037.00	-0.40
Madrid	286.63	282.53	+1.42
Stockholm	1,571.06	1,315.00	+19.47
Copenhagen	2,118.07	2,108.88	+0.42
Helsinki	1,538.74	1,512.51	+1.73
Oslo	432.11	427.76	+1.02
Norway	1,141.00	1,141.00	0.00

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

# New Central Banker Backs Strong Franc

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The cabinet named Jean-Claude Trichet as governor of the Bank of France on Monday, succeeding Jacques de Larosiere, who is to become president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development next month.

Mr. Trichet, currently director of the Treasury, will take up his post Thursday. He is a champion of the French government's franc fort pol-

icy of keeping its currency strong through low inflation and relatively high interest rates.

"Trichet invented France's competitive disinflation policy," Esther Baroudy, international economist at Credit Lyonnais, said. She was referring to French government thinking since the early 1980s that keeping prices and wages relatively steady is the best guarantor of a stable exchange rate.

This reasoning was first adopted by Jacques Delors when he was finance minister in 1983. Later, its most prominent defender was Pierre Bérégovoy, first as finance minister and then as prime minister until March 1993.

It was under Mr. Bérégovoy as finance minister that Mr. Trichet, 50, was promoted to head of the Treasury in 1988. He earlier served as the chief adviser at the Finance

Ministry to Edouard Balladur, the current prime minister.

Despite Mr. Trichet's reputation for competence at the Treasury, French press reports have said there was resistance to his nomination among opponents of the strong-franc policy.

But analysts said his appointment indicated that the policy would continue.

(AFX, Reuters)

# PETROLEUM: For OPEC, Things Go From Bad to Worse as Low Demand and Increased Output Hit Prices

Continued from Page 13

spending that will likely get worse, specialists predict, forcing hard choices such as slashing welfare spending, arms purchases and foreign aid.

Poorer OPEC countries like Venezuela have gone through significant political turmoil in the last year because of economic depression stemming from lower oil revenues. Similarly, Nigeria, which is in a severe political crisis, as well as Iran, Libya and Algeria, all of which have economies that are largely dependent on oil revenues,

are coping with severe budgetary problems.

"The situation is very grave" for OPEC countries, said Waleed Khadouri, the executive editor of the Middle East Economic Survey, an influential oil industry newsletter based in Nicosia, Cyprus.

"In real terms, oil prices today are comparable, or lower, than their level 20 years ago, which means virtually all of the OPEC producers are much poorer today than they have been in decades," he added. "People in the industry are speaking of the situation in apocalyptic terms, worried about a drop

in prices to \$10 a barrel if this chaotic situation goes on unchecked."

Oil affairs specialists said these developments in the last year have pushed prices lower:

- Oil production in the North Sea is climbing beyond expectations, with many industry executives saying that Britain and Norway, the principal North Sea producers, are expected to pump 5.3 million barrels a day in Western Europe's primary oilfields. That is a million barrels a day — or 23 percent — more than last year, and far more than oil analysts had ex-

pected the North Sea would produce.

- Weak economies in Europe, the United States and Japan is reducing demand. The International Energy Agency recently cut its forecasts of global oil demand by 300,000 barrels a day over the next month, setting world oil consumption at 66.9 million barrels a day at a time when usage was widely expected to rise.
- The production discipline of OPEC, never exemplary, has gone awry. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Nigeria, and the United Arab Emirates have entered into a virtu-

al war over production, with each denying that it was selling oil at a discount to generate income.

- Iraq, with a potential to pump as much as 2 million barrels a day immediately, is widely expected to finally agree to export oil under the rules of the United Nations, a move that would add to the worldwide oil surplus.

Oil prices are certain to take their most severe dip this year, specialists said, if the bickering 12 members of OPEC fail in their meeting, scheduled for Sept. 25 in Vienna, to stem production of 25 million barrels a day. That is at least 1.5 million barrels a day above the ceiling the group had set, and most analysts said they saw little or

no chance of any credible OPEC accord.

"OPEC is dysfunctional now, and the market has lost its respect for its ability to control world oil prices," Gary Ross, the chief executive of Petroleum Industry Research Associates in New York said. "The problem is that no one else controls prices either except supply and demand."

He added: "Right now and into the foreseeable future, demand will be too little."

Observers such as Mr. Khadouri, the editor, and others estimated that each dollar drop in the price of a barrel of oil represented a cut in the income of the 12 OPEC members of \$10 billion a year.

### Very briefly:

- Promodis SA, a French supermarket operator, said it had taken a 33 percent stake in Gruppo G, the holding company of Italy's Garosol Group, whose sales last year amounted to 1.17 trillion lire (\$767 million).
  - Inchepe PLC, the international car dealing and trading company, said pretax profit for the first half of 1993 had risen 11.2 percent, to £130.4 million (\$196 million), but was held back by the rise of the yen.
  - Amstrad PLC has paid about 70 million kroner (\$10.5 million) for control of Denmark's Denset Radio A/S, giving the British marketer of personal computers a start in the mobile telephone business.
  - Galeries Lafayette SA, reducing its emphasis on expansion abroad, is seeking a partner for the store it opened in New York two years ago, according to Georges Meyer, president of the French retailer.
  - Bic SA, the maker of ballpoint pens, disposable lighters and clothing has a 1 billion franc (\$175 million) war chest for possible acquisitions, according to its president, Bruno Bich.
- AFP, Bloomberg, AFX

# EC to Protect Bank Deposits

Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS — European Community finance ministers have agreed a minimum guarantee of 20,000 European currency units (\$24,000) to protect depositors from bank failures. EC diplomats said on Monday.

All EC countries except Greece and Portugal currently offer protection to depositors in case of a bank's insolvency. The amount guaranteed ranges from an unlimited amount in Germany and Italy, to around 11,700 Ecus in Spain, and 21,400 Ecus in Britain.

Under the new rules, which will be phased in over a five-year period, depositors will be reimbursed up to the limit of 20,000 Ecus within three months of a bank's failure.

The proposal is aimed at protecting both the depositors, in the event of a financial crisis, and the banks, which could be at risk from the withdrawal of funds by depositors if they are in sound condition but subject to unfounded speculation. Germany voted against the proposal on the grounds that the issue was better dealt with at national level.

## NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Symbol	Price
IBM	112.00
MSFT	48.00
GE	32.00
AMZN	18.00
GOOG	24.00
MSFT	48.00
IBM	112.00
GE	32.00
AMZN	18.00
GOOG	24.00

Symbol	Price
IBM	112.00
MSFT	48.00
GE	32.00
AMZN	18.00
GOOG	24.00
MSFT	48.00
IBM	112.00
GE	32.00
AMZN	18.00
GOOG	24.00

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UNDER  
PRESSURE

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# NASDAQ

Monday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	12	100	90	95	+5
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	120	110	115	+5
80	70	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10	80	70	75	+10
150	140	Intel	0.00	0.00	18	150	140	145	+10
60	50	Sun	0.00	0.00	8	60	50	55	+10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Last	Chg
110	100	AT&T	0.50	0.50	15	110	100	105	+5
90	80	Verizon	0.40	0.40	12	90	80	85	+5
70	60	WorldCom	0.30	0.30	10	70	60	65	+10
50	40	Sprint	0.20	0.20	8	50	40	45	+10
30	20	Qwest	0.10	0.10	6	30	20	25	+10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	Amgen	0.00	0.00	15	100	90	95	+10
80	70	Genentech	0.00	0.00	12	80	70	75	+10
60	50	Novartis	0.00	0.00	10	60	50	55	+10
40	30	Pfizer	0.00	0.00	8	40	30	35	+10
20	10	Merck	0.00	0.00	6	20	10	15	+10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	Johnson & Johnson	2.00	2.00	15	100	90	95	+5
80	70	Pfizer	0.50	0.50	12	80	70	75	+10
60	50	Merck	0.40	0.40	10	60	50	55	+10
40	30	Novartis	0.30	0.30	8	40	30	35	+10
20	10	Amgen	0.20	0.20	6	20	10	15	+10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	Boeing	0.00	0.00	15	100	90	95	+10
80	70	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	12	80	70	75	+10
60	50	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	10	60	50	55	+10
40	30	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	8	40	30	35	+10
20	10	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	6	20	10	15	+10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	General Electric	0.00	0.00	15	100	90	95	+10
80	70	Westinghouse	0.00	0.00	12	80	70	75	+10
60	50	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	10	60	50	55	+10
40	30	Boeing	0.00	0.00	8	40	30	35	+10
20	10	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	6	20	10	15	+10

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80	70	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10	80	70	75	+10
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40	30	Boeing	0.00	0.00	8	40	30	35	+10
20	10	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	6	20	10	15	+10

A terrifically important executive in Auckland wanted to fly Raffles Class to Singapore for a meeting, to Male for a break, Zurich for a rendezvous, and Copenhagen and Frankfurt for yet more meetings, before flying home.

He needed his business suits and fragile scale models for Singapore, Copenhagen and Frankfurt, his scuba gear for Male and his pair of skis for Zurich.

We made sure he never waited more than fifteen minutes for his baggage, anywhere.

(Happily, the alpine ski runs were just as fast.)

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Money & Commerce

Japanese Wavering On Target For Trade

TOKYO — Japan is sending mixed signals about whether it is willing to set a numerical target for its growing trade surplus, as sought by the United States.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said on Monday that "a target would be rather difficult," according to the Jiji Press news service.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata on Friday had made comments that suggested a softening of Japan's opposition to setting a numerical trade target.

Shougang Goes Shopping China Steelmaker in New H.K. Deal

HONG KONG — When it comes to gobbling up Hong Kong companies, China-backed Shougang Concord International Enterprises Co. seems to have an insatiable appetite.

Shougang Concord, which is the Hong Kong arm of the Beijing-based steelmaker Shougang Corp., has announced plans to increase its 23 percent stake in Eastern Century Holdings Ltd. to 54.3 percent for 624.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$80 million).

Last year, Shougang acquired the metal supplier and trader Tung Wing Steel Holdings. Shougang has also snatched up key equity positions in Hong Kong's Santat Manufacturing Ltd., a maker of electrical parts and telephone accessories, and the real estate developer Kader Investment Co.

The purchase of Tung Wing marked the first "back door" listing on the Hong Kong stock exchange. By buying the stake, Shougang Concord dodged the full listing procedure at the exchange because it acquired a controlling stake in an existing publicly traded company.

One of China's rare state enterprises turning a profit nowadays, Shougang's shopping spree

apparently is not being cramped by the tight credit policies of China's deputy prime minister, Zhu Rongji.

"They are politically powerful, so they can do more of what they want," said Andrew Bell, director at South China brokerage.

A year ago, Deng Xiaoping visited Shougang's headquarters in Beijing and with one walk-through, changed the company's

Apparently, some wonder whether Shougang's top management has become too enamored with deal-making to the neglect of the company's basic business.

He also said that even for Shougang, with the current economic climate in China, it is going to be tough to finance future deals.

Beijing has allowed the company to bypass state approval for investments of less than 200 million yuan (\$32.1 million) domes-

tically and \$10 million overseas. Within weeks of getting that license, Shougang bought Tung Wing, ordered a second-hand steel mill from California Steel Inc. of Los Angeles, and paid more than \$300 million for an ailing iron ore mine in Peru, Hierroperu SA.

Beijing is hoping that Shougang will become a new breed of state enterprise turned multinational corporation.

However, some wonder whether Shougang's top management has become too enamored with deal-making to the neglect of the company's basic business.

Perhaps that is why the stock of Shougang Concord has trailed the red-hot Hong Kong equity market as a whole. The shares are up about 20 percent since the start of the year, versus the 38 percent run-up in the Hang Seng index.

The stock closed 27.5 cents lower, at 4.425 dollars, on Monday.

Murdoch's Sale Faces Questions By Regulators

HONG KONG — Rupert Murdoch's plan to sell a 34.9 percent stake in the South China Morning Post met with skepticism in financial markets Monday amid concern that regulators could block the sale.

Shares of News Corp., controlled by Mr. Murdoch, came under pressure late Monday on the Australian Stock Exchange, but SCMP (Holdings) Ltd., which had been suspended from trading in Hong Kong for a week, was more drastically affected.

Its shares plunged almost 10 percent after doubts emerged about Mr. Murdoch's \$349 million plan to sell most of his stake to Robert Kuok, a Malaysian-Chinese businessman.

The doubts centered on whether Mr. Murdoch's decision, announced Sunday, to sell only 34.9 percent would allow Mr. Kuok to avoid offering the same price to all holders as he is giving to Mr. Murdoch — 5.15 Hong Kong dollars (67 U.S. cents) a share.

Under Hong Kong Stock Exchange rules, any purchase of more than 35 percent would have forced Mr. Kuok to make an offer for all the stock.

But Westley McDate, spokesman for the commission, said regulators could still order him to make a public offer.

"They could if they felt that some of the parties were close enough to being acting in concert, in which case their shareholdings would be combined," he said.

News Corp. on Monday indicated the transaction would be scrapped if Mr. Kuok had to make a full public offer, which would cost him about \$1 billion.

"It looks like just another example of a takeover without minority shareholders getting much out of it, a typical Hong Kong deal," Clive Woodson, head of research at Nomura Securities in Hong Kong, said.

Morning Post stake to be bought by Kerry Media Ltd., an affiliate of Mr. Kuok's closely held Kerry Group, which has major business interests in China.

The deal was announced after the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission expressed concern over the Morning Post's week-long suspension from trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange last week and called on the company to clarify its position.

News Corp. shares peaked at 10.94 Australian dollars (US\$7.10) Monday before slipping on concern about the deal to close at 10.78 dollars, still six cents higher on the day.

In Hong Kong, shares in SCMP tumbled from their close of 5.35 dollars on Sept. 3, before trading was suspended, to 4.85 dollars.

The Beijing government this year appointed Mr. Kuok as one of 91 advisers to it on Hong Kong affairs for the British colony's transition to Chinese rule in 1997.

Some journalists have expressed concern over Mr. Kuok taking control of the Post, one of the few local dailies to back the British governor, Chris Patten, in his dispute with Beijing over his plans to increase democracy in Hong Kong before the Chinese takeover.

Mr. Murdoch, who has media operations in North America, Europe and Australia as well, bought 64 percent of the satellite broadcaster STAR-TV in July from Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. for \$25 million.

If the deal is completed, Mr. Murdoch still will have 15.1 percent of SCMP as well as a long-sought alliance with Mr. Kuok that could be important to his plans for expansion in satellite television and other media in China itself.

Mr. Kuok owns nearly one-third of the Hong Kong television station TVB, which has a vast library of Chinese-language programming.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Index, Monday Close, Tuesday Change, and various market data.

Very briefly:

- Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. had earnings of 310.3 million Australian dollars (US\$201.5 million) in the year ended June 30, its first annual profit in four years. But the company said weakness in its main markets, Australia, Britain and Canada, would continue.

Taipei Weighs China Trade Zones

TAIPEI — Taiwan's economic authorities have tentatively decided to assign several special zones for direct trade with China, a newspaper reported Monday.

Direct trade between the two — and with Hong Kong after it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997 — would be allowed within the zones under a plan drafted by the Economics Ministry, the United Daily News said.

China, but trade between the two through third parties, notably Hong Kong, is increasing rapidly.

Coles Myer Toys With U.S. Expansion

SYDNEY — The chief executive of Coles Myer Ltd. said Monday that Australia's leading retailer may take its competitive battle with Toys 'R' Us Inc. to the American toy retailer's home ground.

Mr. Bartels said, however, he never entered a country where a competitor already held 40 percent of the market, as Coles does in Australia through its several groups of department, discount, clothing and food stores.

Coles operates the Coles supermarket chain, Knart stores, the department-store chain, Grace Bros. The Target discount chain, the food chain Red Rooster, clothing chain Kates and Fosseys, and liquor chain Liquorland. Knart Corp. owns about one fifth of Coles.

Mr. Bartels said the chain could eventually establish 50 restaurants in Australia.

Volvo to Make Buses in China

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB said Monday it had signed a deal with Xian Aircraft Co. of China to form a joint venture to make and sell buses.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES advertisement with contact information for Currency Management Corporation PLC.

Investment Off 8.8% in Japan advertisement with details on Japanese companies and investment opportunities.

Large financial table with multiple columns for stock prices, indices, and market data under the AMEX logo.

# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Braves Lose but Remain A Game Ahead of Giants

*The Associated Press*  
A loss to the lowly San Diego Padres cost the Atlanta Braves a chance to gain ground in the National League West but did nothing to dampen their enthusiasm.  
The Braves beat the Braves, 5-4 Sunday, getting all their runs off Steve Avery in the fourth inning. Ricky Gutierrez led off with a home run, which was followed by Phil Plantier's two-run double.  
But the Braves, who lost for only the sixth time in 32 games, stayed one game ahead of San Francisco, which lost to St. Louis. The Braves, 5-2 on their West Coast trip, headed back to Atlanta for a six-game home stand beginning Tuesday.  
"We wish we could've won today, but the big thing is we got down four runs and still came back," said Ron Gant, who drove in two runs for a two-game total of eight. "That shows everyone plus ourselves what we're really made of."  
Gant hit a sacrifice fly in the third and drove in a run on a ground out in the fifth.  
Terry Pendleton homered to lead

### NL ROUNDUP

off the sixth, making it 5-3. Then Rafael Belliard reached on third baseman Derek Bell's fielding error, and pinch-hitter Sid Bream walked to chase rookie Scott Sanders. But Trevor Hoffman came on to get the final two outs.  
Gene Harris pitched the ninth for his 23d save, allowing an RBI single to David Justice—who was 4-for-5—before retiring Pendleton on a fly ball with two runners on base.  
Cardinals 4, Giants 2: — San Francisco, playing at home, lost its fifth straight as St. Louis swept the four-game series despite two home runs from Matt Williams.  
After Williams led off the second with a homer, the Cardinals got two runs in the third, Todd Zeile doubling to score Tim Lincecum and Mark Whiten driving in Zeile with a single.  
Erik Pappas started the fourth with a double, took third on a grounder and scored on a suicide squeeze by pitcher Rheed Cormier to make it 3-1. It became 4-1 on a single by Tom Pagnozzi.  
The Giants' fifth was typical of the frustration they've been experiencing while losing 12 of their last 18 games. They put runners at first and third with nobody out but couldn't get a run in. Kiri Manwang tied out to right, and Luis Alcazar started a dazzling double play on pitcher John Burkett's ground ball to end the inning.  
Dodgers 1, Marlins 0: Pedro Astacio got his first shutout of the season with a five-hitter and Cory Snyder drove in the only run with a sixth-inning single as Los Angeles beat visiting Florida.  
In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:  
Expos 3, Reds 2: Larry Walker singled in the winning run with the bases loaded in the ninth as Montreal, playing at home, beat Cincinnati to win its sixth straight.  
The Expos, who trailed NL East-leading Philadelphia by 14½ games Aug. 20, have gained 9½ games in 24 days and are now 5½ back.  
Astros 9, Phillies 2: Craig Biggio homered to open the game and Chris Donnels hit a two-run homer — his first in the major leagues — as Houston won in Philadelphia.  
Pirates 4, Rockies 3: Al Martin's home run in the bottom of the ninth enabled Pittsburgh to break a six-game losing streak to Colorado.  
Mets 5, Cubs 0: Sid Fernandez pitched a four-inning shutout against Chicago for his first complete game and shutout this season, and Eddie Murray had a homer and three RBIs as host New York ended a season-high eight-game losing streak.

## Sizzling Orioles Now 2d in East

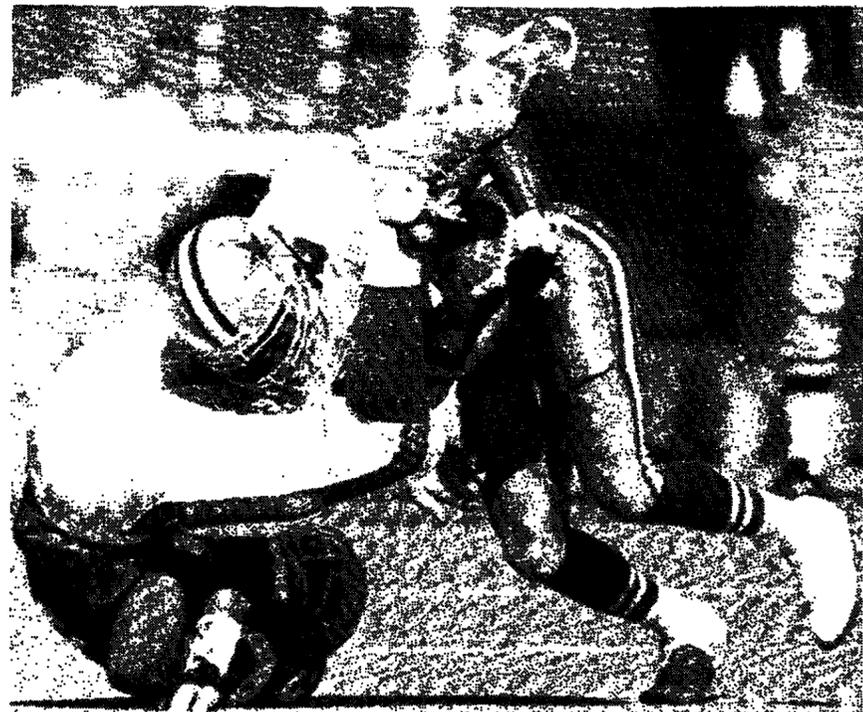
By David Nakamura  
*Washington Post Service*  
A hot pitcher and an even hotter offense have put the Baltimore Orioles in second place in the American League East, 1½ games behind the Toronto Blue Jays.  
Mike Devereaux, Mike Pagliaro, Harold Baines and Cal Ripken hit home runs, and Jaime Moyer

Twins 4, Rangers 2: Nolan Ryan, returning from the disabled list to start on a day in his honor in Arlington, Texas, was sharp after some early wildness but couldn't escape the sixth inning in Minnesota's victory.  
David McCarty's two-run double chased Ryan with two outs in the sixth, ending Texas's six-game winning streak and keeping it 3½ games behind first-place Chicago, which also lost in the AL West.  
Ryan struck out three, walked five and allowed four runs on four hits in his 5½ innings.  
Kevin Tapani dominated the Rangers after giving up Juan Gonzalez's career-high 11th RBI in the first, and the pitcher also hit an RBI double in the eighth.  
Tigers 6, White Sox 3: Eric Davis's bases-loaded triple keyed a six-run first and led to Jack McDowell's earliest exit in the majors as Detroit won in Chicago.  
McDowell retired only one batter before departing. He walked the first three before Cecil Fielder singled for two runs. Then Kirk Gibson walked to reload the bases before Davis tripled down the right-field line.  
Mariners 5, Brewers 4: Mike Blowers scored from second base on an error with two outs in the 10th as Seattle won in Milwaukee.  
In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:  
Blue Jays 4, Angels 1: Toronto, playing at home, completed a two-game sweep as Paul Molitor hit a three-run homer in the fifth against California.  
The homer made the 37-year-old designated hitter the oldest player to record his first 100-RBI season.  
Royals 10, Yankees 2: Brian McRae doubled and tripled to drive in three runs. Kevin McReynolds hit a two-run homer and New York fell two games behind Toronto as Tom Gordon pitched an eight-inning shutout in Kansas City.  
Red Sox 11, Indians 1: Tim Lincecum drove in four runs as Boston won in Cleveland.

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## Frost Nips Couples In Canadian Open

*The Associated Press*  
OAKVILLE, Ontario — David Frost, tied for the Canadian Open lead on the final hole, boldly went for the green on the par-5 18th hole, and the shot set up a two-putt birdie that gave him his seventh title.  
"You don't have that many chances to win a golf tournament," said Frost, who had been tied with Fred Couples and 225 yards (205 meters) out Sunday when he laced his 5-wood over the pond in front of the 18th green.  
Brad Bryant, who led through 54 holes as he sought his first victory in 16 years on tour, shot 41 on the back nine and finished third. He won \$68,000, enough to secure his playing rights for 1994.  
"Hey," he said, "I've got a job next year. That's not all bad."



The Bills' fullback, Carwell Gardner, used his legs to tackle Kevin Smith after the cornerback had intercepted a pass by Jim Kelly.

## Bills Get Sweet Revenge in Dallas

By Bill Plaschke  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
IRVING, Texas — Matt Darby fell down and was slapped by an angry Jay Novacek at the one-yard line, but that didn't stop him.  
Darby jumped back up with the ball he had just intercepted for the Buffalo Bills and ran downfield through the stunned silence that enveloped Texas Stadium, leaping and shouting for 60 yards.  
"I was so excited, I could have run a mile," Darby said.  
Back behind the Dallas Cowboys' end zone, where Darby had just stolen a 13-10 victory for the Bills, Jerry Jones walked briskly in the other direction.  
Jones, owner of the Cowboys, was looking for an exit before somebody threw something.  
The rematch of last season's Super Bowl teams made eight months seem like eight years Sunday, with one team gaining redemption while the other lost face.  
This time it was the Cowboys, defending Super Bowl champions, making the mistakes and suffering the embarrassment.  
This time it was the Bills who celebrated.  
With 12 seconds remaining, Darby intercepted a pass from Troy Aikman on the goal line to seal a victory that was within a second of being something else.  
Aikman's pass, from the 11-yard line, hit Novacek in the shoulder pads. It also hit Darby in the shoulder pads as he collided with the big tight end.  
The ball ricocheted into the air. Darby caught it, was tackled, and

the Cowboys' 70-yard drive ended as the Bills' celebration began.  
"While they were driving, I was standing there thinking, 'Oh no, this would be a terrible way to lose it,'" said Don Beebe, Bills' receiver.  
"Then I thought, 'What a perfect way to win it.'"  
Perfect, because this is essentially the same team that lost Super Bowl XXVII in Pasadena, 53-17, after giving up 35 points because of nine turnovers.  
This time, the Cowboys committed four turnovers that led to all of the Bills' points.  
The game-winning, 35-yard field goal by Steve Christie with 2:49 to play came after Kevin Williams, carrying the football like it was a purse, had fumbled away his second punt return in two games.  
The Cowboys also suffered through two missed field goals by Linn Elliott, which was the reason Aikman was throwing into the end zone in those final seconds instead of letting the kicking team take the field and attempt to send the game into overtime.  
Jimmy Johnson, the Cowboys' coach, intimated afterward that Elliott had just lost his job.  
"I hate to use the word 'revenge,'" Beebe said. "But I would be lying to you if I said that everyone in this locker room didn't think this game was extra special to us, and that this win was really sweet."  
Without Emmitt Smith, the running back who is absent because of a salary dispute with Jones over a

difference of about \$625,000 a year on four-year contract, the Cowboys have looked miserable.  
In 16 games last season they lost nine fumbles. This season, they have already lost six.  
Last season they averaged nearly 26 points a game. This season it has taken them two games to score 26.  
They are only the third defending Super Bowl champion in 27 years to begin a season 0-2. They are also behind history's eight-ball, in that no team has ever started out 0-2 and gone to the Super Bowl.  
And are they getting cranky?  
"We've got to eliminate all the negative talk around, we've got one negative after another," Johnson said afterward, his mood as foul as anyone has since he arrived here in 1989. "It wears on you. I know it wears on me."  
In other games, *United Press International* reported:  
Rams 27, Steelers 0: Rookies Troy Drayton and Jerome Bettis scored to help Los Angeles win easily at home.  
Jim Everett threw a 22-yard touchdown pass to tight end Drayton in the second quarter and Bettis scored on a 29-yard run early in the fourth.  
Jets 24, Dolphins 14: Boomer Esiason passed for 323 yards and two touchdowns and ran for another as New York won in Miami.  
Dan Marino completed 19-of-29 passes for 286 yards and two touchdowns. The victory was the fourth for the Jets in their last five meetings with the Dolphins.  
Broncos 34, Chargers 17: John Elway completed 24 of 34 passes for 294 yards and two second-quar-

ter touchdowns as Denver beat visiting San Diego.  
Stan Humphries was 28-for-49 for 298 yards and two touchdowns, while teammate John Carney kicked his 23d consecutive field goal, two shy of the NFL record set by Morten Andersen.  
Raiders 17, Seahawks 13: Jeff Hostetler passed for a touchdown and ran for another as Los Angeles beat host Seattle for the seventh straight time.  
Los Angeles defensive end Anthony Smith sacked Seattle quarterback Rick Mirer four times and recorded five tackles.  
In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:  
Cardinals 17, Redskins 10: Johnny Bailey returned a punt for a touchdown and Ron Moore scored on an 18-yard run as Phoenix ended a 14-game losing streak in Washington.  
The Redskins' quarterback, Mark Rypien, strained the collateral ligament in his right knee in the second quarter. He reportedly will not require surgery but will miss three to six weeks.  
Saints 34, Falcons 31: Morten Andersen, who earlier missed on two straight field goal attempts after setting a record with his 25th in a row, connected from 43 yards out as time expired to give New Orleans its victory in Atlanta. Former Saint Bobby Hebert led an Atlanta rally from a 31-10 deficit with three touchdown passes in the fourth quarter.  
Lions 19, Patriots 16: Jason Hanson kicked a 38-yard field with 3:56 left in overtime to give visiting Detroit a victory over New England.

## Celtic Star Hid Heart Murmur

*The Associated Press*  
BOSTON — Reggie Lewis, the captain of the Boston Celtics who died of a heart defect July 27, had a heart murmur from birth until he was 12 and came from a family with a history of cardiac illness. The Boston Globe newspaper has reported.  
Lewis, 27, apparently did not tell doctors about the heart murmur or that his mother had suffered two heart attacks, the Globe reported.  
It said Lewis suffered five or six dizzy spells during the four months before he collapsed April 29 during a National Basketball Association playoff game and had extra heartbeats while resting in a hospital after that collapse.  
An autopsy found Lewis had a large, extensively scarred heart. The cause of the scar tissue is still not known. Potential causes include viruses, medications, illegal drugs, poisons and alcohol.  
The Globe said its reporters interviewed dozens of people about Lewis's death, but because of medical reputations and potential lawsuits, many talked only on condition of anonymity. The newspaper, also said previous sources had been "muzzled."  
The athlete apparently told his doctor, Gilbert Mudge, that one of his two brothers was born with a hole in his heart and had undergone open heart surgery in Baltimore when he was 4.  
But, according to the Globe, Lewis did not tell Mudge or the other 12 doctors who also examined him that he was born with a heart murmur, which had been diagnosed at a Baltimore clinic and detected in elementary school physicals. Apparently, the murmur went away when he was 12.  
Lewis also concealed that his mother, Iez Reid, has had two heart attacks, one of them when she was 17, according to the Globe.

The athlete first received intensive medical attention after he collapsed during a playoff game April 29. The Celtics' team of doctors diagnosed Lewis with cardiomyopathy, a potentially life-threatening disease of the heart muscle.  
Three days after his collapse, Lewis abruptly switched from New England Baptist Hospital to Brigham and Women's Hospital.  
According to the Globe, Lewis had a run of six extra heartbeats the day before he switched hospitals. His doctors judged the problem serious enough to discuss whether it would be dangerous to move him to another room for testing.  
The abrupt switch of hospitals went against normal medical procedures, but took place because of the lucrative nature of the cardiology field, the attention Lewis's case and the politics within Boston hospitals, the newspaper reported.  
"Boston is the most political medical place in the country," a cardiologist said. "There's so many hospitals and so many competing situations and so much in the way of ego. It had a major influence on this situation."  
At Brigham and Women's, Lewis got a second opinion from Mudge, who diagnosed a minor fainting condition.  
Twelve weeks later, he was dead.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF HE BREAKS IT, I'VE BROUGHT IT IF I BOY IT, HE BREAKS IT"

**JUNIBL** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
Unscramble the letters to form 10 ordinary words.  
CORUS  
GLUED  
HUNCAL  
STAPOL  
Pipe answer here: AN

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### PEANUTS



GO STRAIGHT DOWN THE FIELD MARCIE, CUT LEFT, AND I'LL HIT YOU.  
HIT ME WITH WHAT?  
TWEET



WHAT'S SO AMAZING ABOUT THAT? IT SOUNDS LIKE AN ORDINARY WHISTLE TO ME!  
IT CAN ONLY BE HEARD BY UGLY CRETTINS.  
I'LL GET YOU AT RECESS, CALVIN.



TODAY FOR SHOW AND TELL I HAVE AN UTTERLY AMAZING WHISTLE I'LL DEMONSTRATE.

### CALVIN AND HOBBES



WHY HERE, WHEN A MATADOR KILLS A BULL...  
...IT'S A GREAT HONOR TO BE GIVEN THE BULL'S EAR!  
SIGH: I'D RATHER HAVE THE FILE!

### WIZARD OF ID



THESE DOGS TO BE REAL—BUT WHY WOULD DOC CAVELL HIDE THEM IN HIS COUCH?  
I DON'T THINK HE KNOWS ABOUT THEM, FRANK!  
I MEAN, IF THESE WERE YOURS—WOULD YOU LET THEM OUT OF YOUR SIGHT?  
NO—I WOULDNT!

### REX MORGAN



CLASS OF 1997: MAY I OFFICIALLY WELCOME YOU TO THE FELLOWSHIP OF THIS COLLEGE...  
WHEN I USE THE WORD 'FELLOWSHIP' OF COURSE, I MEAN THAT IN RECENT YEARS HAS INCREASINGLY COME UNDER FIRE...  
I SPEAK TO YOU FRESHMEN WITH RENEWED HOPE—HOPE THAT YOUR YOUTHFUL IDEALISM HAS NOT YET BEEN OVERWHELMED BY THE INTOLERANCE AND RESIGNMENT SO COMMON ON CAMPUS TODAY...  
HELLO, I'D LOVE THAT AN IMPLICIT OR RACIST STATEMENT...  
...RECOGNIZING, OF COURSE, THAT I MAY BE A LITTLE LATE.

### GARFIELD



40 BE LAV HES HOO



ART BUCHWALD

Cutting to the Bone

WASHINGTON — Although the Clinton administration has decided to dump 250,000 government employees, it does not have the slightest idea how to do it.



Buchwald

'Hair' Is Back After Some Cuts

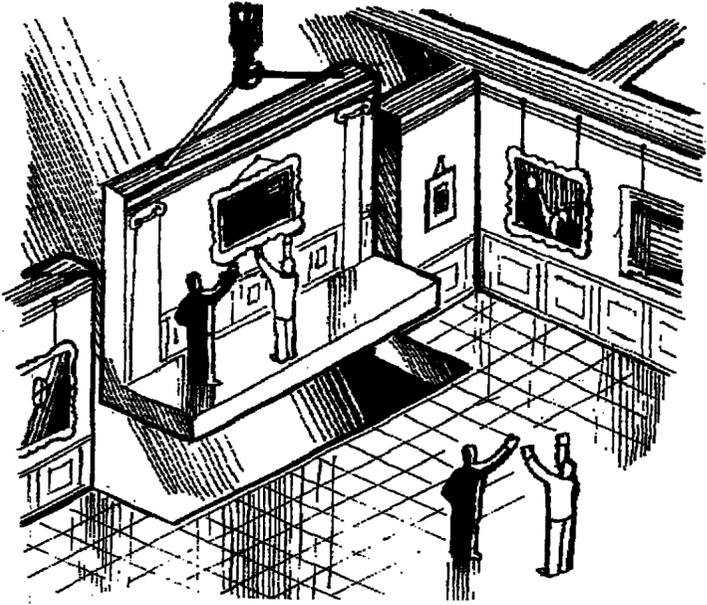
LONDON — The psychedelic musical "Hair," which embodied the spirit of the 1960s and shocked audiences with its swearing and nude scenes, returns to the London stage on Tuesday night.

story building in Arlington, Virginia, for \$1 million a year. After several meetings, the panel was broken down into 30 subcommittees, which necessitated the hiring of 10,000 employees to handle the reports and mail them to Congress.

The Met's New Museum Within a Museum

By Glenn Collins

NEW YORK — It was early June, and Philippe de Montebello was navigating his way through the workman's clutter of ladders and sawhorses inhabiting the new 19th-Century European Paintings and Sculpture Galleries in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



David Scazz/DTT

Russell Pope at the Frick Museum and the National Gallery of Art. The process of designing an ambitious museum gallery is often one of compromise with the unexpected.

The process of designing an ambitious museum gallery is often one of compromise with the unexpected. The happiest accommodation forced on the designers was the integration into the Metropolitan's own collection of the largest single gift of art made to any museum in over half a century.

noir, Seurat, van Gogh and others; these galleries will be flanked by six other rooms displaying the museum's paintings by the same artists.

PEOPLE

Oprah Goes to the Top Of Richest Entertainers

Bill Cosby move over: here comes Oprah Winfrey. The talk show host is the first woman to lead the Forbes magazine list of entertainment millionaires, with an estimated \$98 million in earnings over two years.

Robert Altman's "Short Cuts" shared the Golden Lion for best film with "Trois Couleurs, Bleu" by Poland's Krzysztof Kieslowski at the 50th Venice Film Festival.

Princess Anne, 43, is expecting a child after 10 months of marriage to her second husband, Commander Tim Laurence. The newspaper People reported. It quoted a friend as saying she was "thrilled."

The British press is angry at writer Martin Amis for reportedly leaving his wife, Antonia Phillips, with whom he has two children, for the company of Isabel Fonseca, Amis, 44, who used to be called the enfant terrible of British letters, has in recent years cultivated the image of a settled family man.

Michael Jackson is off to Moscow, where his "Dangerous" tour is to perform Wednesday.

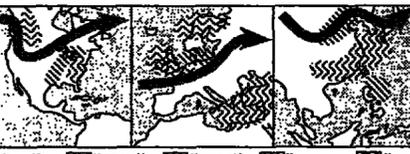
Lyle Lovett almost missed his performance at Governor Ann Richards' 60th birthday bash in Austin, Texas, because he didn't have a pass and guards didn't recognize him or his wife, Julia Roberts. Eventually, a member of the governor's staff got him in.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7 & 19

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like London, Paris, and Rome.

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America Storms and a chilly east wind will prevail from Poland and the Baltic Sea through the Gulf of Mexico will combine for heavy downpours in the northern half of the week.

Table with weather forecasts for Middle East and Latin America, including cities like Cairo, Mexico City, and Lima.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia and Africa, including cities like Bangkok, London, and Cape Town.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to a puzzle from Sept. 13.

New York Times crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



AT&T Access Numbers

Table listing AT&T access numbers for various countries and regions, such as ANDORRA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, etc.

Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from...



Handwritten Arabic text: كسب من الاجل

Handwritten number: 010